PILSENER BEER.

BECK & Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.
Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,350—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1888.

JULY 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels'	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L.	GANGES	4126	800	E. Stewart	10th July
†	ASSAM	3081	800	G. W. F. Browne	17th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. O. Worcester	24th "
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	31st "
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3083	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th "
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

COMMENCING with the 18th July departure the regular fortnightly steamers to CHINA will be despatched every ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, until further notice.

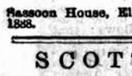
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 210, and Rs. 130 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	16th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 11th July, 1888.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY, GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY

ON PIANOS

DURING THE MONSOONS.

INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.

From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

Albums (Photo, & Scrap).
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Canteen Baskets.
Carpets.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Cigar Cases and Holders.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).
Cigarettes (own Manufacture).
Cigarette Cases and Holders.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal,
Counterpanes.
Curtains (Door and Window).
D'Oyleys,
Eau de Stuttgart.
Luncheon Baskets.
PHOTOGRAPIC MATERIALS.
PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
Piano Insulators,
Piano Stools,
Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Sheeting.
Shikar Cloth.
Smokers' Requisites.
Snuffs.
Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
TABLE LINEN.
Teas, Neilgherry,
TOBACCOS.
Toilette Table Covers.
Towels.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Folding Tables (Iron).
Home Gymnasium.
Warming Stoves.
Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1552 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 8th July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Lingah Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 9th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th July, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash Rs.	Pts a
Benedictine	6	4	3	10
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7	12	4	2
Do. do. Yellow	6	4	3	6
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3	2	1	14
Creme de Cacao	4	0		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	4	0	2	4
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	5	8	2	12
Kummel	3	10		
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4	0	2	4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters	½ bottles 24	0		
Orange Bitters	24	0	13	8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s / Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s / Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints 12	0		
Ginger Brandy	25	0	...	...
Orange Brandy	30	0	...	...
Orange Wine	16	0	...	...
Ginger Wine	16	0	...	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	25	0	...	...
Vermouth, French	17	0	...	...
Vermouth, Italian	18	0	...	...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S COCA WINE.

A MENTAL AND MUSCULAR STIMULANT

AFTER a dose of this Wine fatigue disappears and is succeeded by an indescribable calm and satisfaction, increased strength of Brain and Muscle, and a desire for Mental and Muscular occupation.

KEMP'S Coca Wine satisfies hunger and thirst, gives new strength to the exhausted, prolongs life, and imparts joy and happiness to those who are depressed.

KEMP & Co. prepare this Wine with great care by a process specially their own.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

NO time should now be lost in placing these important Instruments, as an early Monsoon is anticipated by many observers. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches, and may be relied upon as accurate.

Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.

Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE of all kinds.

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.

Bottle's capacity,

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. „ 5-0. 7 do. „ 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

A NEW DRESS FOR SIXPENCE,

A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results, she was induced to dye other articles—such as coats, stockings, ribbons, feathers, children's garments, &c.—and so she replenished the family wardrobe at a very slight expense. The economical housewife can save many pounds a year.

BY USING THE

DIAMOND DYES.

They are so simple a Child could use them.

Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours so much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obtained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONAH, and BYCULLA.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET". WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	„ 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	„ 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	„ 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	„ 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	„ 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	„ 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	„	„	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	„	„	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	„	„	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	„	„	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	„	„	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	„	„	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	„	„	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	„	„	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	„	„	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	„	„	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, will shrink	„	„	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	„	„	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	„	„	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,

OF CALCUTTA,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, &C., &C.,

BEG TO NOTIFY THEIR REMOVAL FROM

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

TO MORE CONVENIENT PREMISES,

NO. 73 ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY,

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET,

WHERE ALL COMMUNICATIONS IN REFERENCE TO THEIR BOMBAY BUSINESS SHOULD, IN FUTURE, BE ADDRESSED.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, ⟨W⟩ AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected an artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

ST. HUBERT'S CHASSELLAS.

A delicate, agreeable, Australian Pure White Wine, Rs. 20 per dozen.

ST. HUBERT'S HERMITAGE.

A delicate Claret, high class, tolerably dry, Rs. 20 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

SOUH-WEST MONSOON.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the Arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIA.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

		Rs.	a
Drab Vulcanised Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes	...each	9	8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes	...each	16	8
Cap to match the above ...Rs. 3 8 | Leggings	...per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c.	...each	25	0
Cap to match ...Rs. 5 0 | Leggings	...per pair	9	8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article	...each	28	0
Inverness Capes, as above	...each	35	0
Leggings to match	...10	8	
Double Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta "Regimental Capes," the best quality made, will never stick, " all sizes."	...each	45	0
Grey and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article, well ventilated, will last for years	...40 to	45	0
Ladies' Waterproofs, very light and durable, "Kate Hardcastle," "Mira," "Princess Ida," "Battenburg," etc., latest shapes and materials, each	25 to	35	0
Tan Canvass Waterproof Leggings, for Lacing	...pair	6	8
Waterproof, Tan Canvass Hold-alls, for Travellers	...from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets 84 by 48	...	15	8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting Waterproofing between two cloths	...per yard	5	8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	...	18	8
Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable	...each	18	8
Vulcanized Hand Basins	...each 7 8 to	8	8

THORPE & CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB.
SMOKING CONCERT THIS EVENING,
9 p. m., at the Club Rooms.
Members with their friends are invited to attend.
NO FEE FOR ADMISSION.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! SEEDS !

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.
Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on application to
RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the Quarterly Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 5th inst, Javerilal U Yajnik will propose, "That Government be addressed on the subject of the Draft Bill for the prevention of the adulteration of Ghee, asking that Government will be pleased to introduce that measure, or such portions of it as have not been embodied in the new Municipal Bill, into the Legislative Council at an early date."
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation ; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 3rd July, 1888.

NOTICE.

ESTATE EDWARD STIRLING RIVETT CARNAC, late Lieutenant-Colonel in H. M's XI Hussars, and late Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.
Any persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estate, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his office WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the estate will be adjusted, and claims received after that period will not be RECOGNISED.
LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrators-General.
Admur-Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 3rd July, 1888.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Mr. J. A. GUERIN, late District Deputy Collector of Belgaum, while proceeding to England on two years' leave, on the 20th April, 1880, handed over to the undersigned his bungalow, situated near the Collector's Treasury at Belgaum, his Mallee, furniture, tents, and boxes of kit locked, &c., and during these last 8 years, the undersigned has been repairing the bungalow, paying the Mallee Rs. 6 per month, tax, and his commission, which is increasing to a heavy sum day by day, and the above kit, &c., are getting damaged by white-ants. During the above period the undersigned wrote several letters to Mr. Guerin in England, but received no reply up to date. The letters have been returned from England, and having heard that Mr. Guerin has left Government service, the undersigned begs to inform Mr. or Mrs. Guerin, or some authorized person, to pay the cost of the whole sum expended within three months of this date, and to take delivery of the above bungalow, kit, &c., in charge, if not, to intimate to him as to their disposal, otherwise he will not be responsible for their damage.
MOHOMED AYOOB, Merchant,
Bungalow 126, Pensioners Line, Belgaum.
Belgaum, June 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABHAYA-VIJAIJEE JUSVIJAIJEE, lately of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, now residing at Laj, near Sirooe, has contracted to sell.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the North side of Kalbadevie Parel Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and which land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 12, New No. 7,331, old survey No. 2,129,and New survey No. 1,234, and contains by admeasurement 169-1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward No. 5,834, and street Nos. 588 and 590, and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property belonging to the Temple of Adishwar Bhagwan, on the West by the property belonging to the Temple of Mahaveeraswamee, on the North by Jamlee Mohulla Street, and on the South by the said Kalbadevie Parel Road.
All persons having any claims thereon by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 15, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1888.
TYABJEE & DAYABHAI.
Purchasers Attorneys.

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The Meeting to hold under Calcutta Rules as in force on 1st January, 1888.
W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
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NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for the following works for the SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY, *viz* :—
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Printed forms of tender with specification and Bills of quantities can be had on application to the Secretary on payment of Rs. 5.
Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Drainage Works", and must reach the Municipal Secretary not later than August 15th, 1888.
By order,
E. NASH, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Committee.
Sukkur, 21st June, 1888.

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THE DIRECTORS are prepared TO LET a large piece of surplus land with sheds thereon, belonging to the above Company, and suitable for Iron Founders, Coach Builders, or for accommodation for labour carts, &c.
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NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited
NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive Tenders for the PURCHASE of the Company's FLOUR MILL PREMISES, situate at Falkland Road, Byculla, or TO LET the said premises as a going concern on a monthly tenancy. Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned up to noon, on TUESDAY, the 20th July next. For particulars apply to
NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 470 of 1885.
MANOCKJEE PALLONJER SETNA, Bombay, Parsi, residing at house No. 86, situate in Tarwady, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.
vs.
DWARKANATH GUNPUTRAO a minor by his guardian *ad litem*, PARWATIBAI, widow of GUNPUTRAO PURSHOTUM, residing in Thakurdwar Lane, in Bombay, and JUGGONNATH ROWJEE, Executor of the Will of PURSHOTUM PANDURUNGJEE, of Bombay, deceased, Hindoo, residing at Mahim .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Seventh day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Manockjee Pallonjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Dwarkanath Gunputrao, a minor and Juggonnath Rowjee, Executor of the Will of Purshotum Pandurungjee or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Thakordwar lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the said Rookminibai, widow, and Gunpatrao Purshotum and their tenants, and now in the occupation of the said Parvatibai, widow, and Dwarkanath Gunpatrao and their tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39, and street Nos. 109, 111, 113 and 115, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 26 and new Survey No. 72, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows' that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Thakordwar Lane, on or towards the South and East by the part of Bachoobai, daughter of Jamardan Abbajee, and on or towards the West by the house of the late Purshotum Pandurangjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Khunderao Moreje, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort,—Dated this 5th day of May, 1888.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS :

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dâk.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Aimere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree
Local Trains between Andaree Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways,
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bmbay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Aimere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengaland North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway :
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur. (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *ia* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Punjab Van Dak.
Oak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra Mussoori, and Llandour.
To Naini Tal and Aamorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalk Dugshai, Kassoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahore (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

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IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY,	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, and unglazed	2 2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 0	„
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 13	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, No. 7, extra large	0 13	„
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	„

STATIONERY.
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisond in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 258 OF 1886.
VIRCHAND JADOWJEE and VITHULDAS JADOWJEE, Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Messana, near Ahmedabad, and carrying on business in partnership under the names of HURJEEWAN JADOWJEE and VITHULDAS JADOWJEE by their Moonim, COOBER JAVEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing near Pydhowaee, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
ABDOOL REHMAN EBRAHIM and AHMED EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Khatree Mahomedan inhabitants, residing in house No. 194-196 Nowrojee Hill, without the Fort of Bombay ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twentieth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty six, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of July, One thousand, Eight hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Virchand Jadowjee and Vithuldas Jadowjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Abdool Rahman Ebrahim and Ahmed Ebrahim or any of them in the following properties, namely :—
LOT No. 1.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, whereof Manockjee Merwanjee Dongerwalla is the Fazendar, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate on the West side of Nowrojee Hill, First Row, commonly called Gumlay Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 185 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage belonging partly to the said premises, being hereby granted, and partly to the house of Vitho Soobama Washerman, on or towards the South by the house of Shaik Boodun, on or towards the East by the Nowjee Hill first row, aforesaid, and on or towards the West by a public passage for halalkores and for dirty water, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 50, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Rahiman Ebrahim and family.
LOT No. 2.
All that piece of land with the messuage, tenements or dwelling, house standing thereon, situate at Nava Para, at Bandora, in the sub-district of Salsette, and district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 663-6 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Bandora Municipality, under No. 22-932, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West partly by the house of Sheik Ally Gorekar, on or towards the South by a public passage, and on or towards the north by a public road called Nava Para, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Rahiman Ebrahim.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner in the Court House or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasji, and Dinshaw, Attornies for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1888.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the following work, and will be received sealed in the office of the undersigned up to FRIDAY, the 20th July, 1888.
1. For completing the State and Alienation Record Office at Poona."
2. Schedule of quantities with specification may be had at the office of the undersigned during office hours on payment of Rs. 5.
3. No Tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a sum of Rs. 500 as earnest money.
E. K. REINOLD, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, P. & K.
Office of the Ex. Engr., P & K, Poona, 29th June, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 100 tons Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber not less than 8ft. long by 15 square, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.
The specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specification, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.
Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire), WEDNESDAY, 11th July next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th June, 1888.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has quite recently received per s.s. "Melpomene" the following goods of the best quality. The pricesare exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.
Gents', Ladies', and Boys' Waterproof Cloaks and Coats of different kinds. Superior quality, lasting, elegant, and light in weight, in all sizes. Coachmen's black broadcloth, rain coats. Gents' double sole, lace, and elastic monsoon boots, very durable, light in weight, and perfectly water-tight.
White waterproof sheets of small and large sizes.
"Gent's best Waterproof umbrellas."
"Best Feather Pillows."
ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter.
29, Meadow Street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 357 of 1884.
FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEE-PATELL of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Colbhat Road, without the Fort .....Plaintiff.
vs.
BAI SOONABAI widow and administratrix of RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived—On the 2nd :—Atrato (s), from Antwerp and London via Karachi. Yesterday :—Purulia (s), Busreh ; and Byculla (s), Moulmein.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Siam (s), for Aden ; Asama (s), Marseilles. To-day :—Virginia (s), Portsaid.

CRICKET.—There will be a practice match to-day, (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m., if enough players turn up.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ganges entered, and the s. s. Chicago left, the dock on the 2nd inst.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 12-30 p.m., to-morrow.

HIGH COURT.—Owing to the indisposition of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the first court on the Original Side was closed on Monday and yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance for the past month at the head branch was 216·80, admissions 2,327, and prevailing diseases, fevers, liver, and diarrhœa.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Gogha Street, Fort, touching the death of Cowasjee Ruttonjee Karas, aged 24 years, who was a time-keeper in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel, and lived with his father, Ruttonjee Cursetjee Karas, who is a clerk in the employ of the same Railway Company. Deceased, on Sunday night last, spoke to his father about his wish to be married. The father said he must select a girl suited to their position. Deceased got angry and said if he would not get him married "he would see what he would do." The following day he went to work as usual. In the evening he returned home, and after having said his prayers, told his father that he had taken opium. The father disbelieved him. Half an hour afterwards he was found lying drowsy in his bed. Dr. Eduljee was sent for, and all attempts to rally the man proved fruitless. He died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.—A meeting of the stewards of the W. I. T. Club was held at the Grand Stand, Poona, on 29th June, 1888, when resolutions were passed as under :—(1st.) The general meeting of subscribers and others interested in the Poona Races held on the 23rd June having unanimously carried that the management of the Poona Races be taken over by the stewards of the Turf Club, it was agreed to accept the same. (2nd.) Lieut J. B. Whitehouse, R. N., Member, W. I. T. Club, is appointed by the stewards honorary secretary for the Poona Races of 1888. (3rd.) There will be two races for all horses in the September meeting of Rs. 1,000 added to each, the terms of which will be published shortly, and the entries will be on 15th July and 15th August.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Moosa Hajee and Joosa Hajee Jaffer were yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Constable Greyhurst, before Mr. P. Ryan, with causing hurt to Abdul Cadar Sootnan, a tailor, living in Bhendy Bazaar Road, on the night of the 17th ultimo. The complainant and the two accused recently belonged to a noted gang of bad characters living in the same road. A month ago the complainant resolved to lead a new life and left their company, since which time ill-feeling sprung up between them. On the date in question, about midnight, the complainant was returning some from a theatre in Falkland Road with a friend, when the two accused armed with sticks suddenly came up from behind and assaulted him, inflicting severe wounds about the head and parts of his body. On an alarm being raised the two accused ran away, when the police came up and removed the injured man to hospital where his wounds were dressed, but he was confined to bed for several days and could not attend work. The two accused were subsequently arrested, as they were known to the police. They pleaded not guilty, and called two witnesses to prove an *alibi*, but the magistrate disbelieved their statements, and sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE SINDE DACOITY.—The case against Kassia bin Vittoo and ten other thakurs of the Ambeguam letta of this district, who were committed to the Sessions Court, charged with having committed a dacoity and a murder at the village of Sinde in the Khed taluka of this district, on the 26th of March last, came o for hearing before Mr. Candy, Sessions Judge, and a jury, at Poona, on Monday. It appeared that on the night of the 26th March last the accused entered the abovementioned village in a body and attacked the house of one Balla bin Panoo, in the verandah of which a number of the villagers were sleeping. The robers were armed with matchlocks and swords and a *barsi*. Two of them carried lighted torches in their hands. They fired a gun and began to maltreat the men. The robbers asked for a sum of two thousand rupees, and on the villagers expressing their inabilit to meet such an exorbitant demand, began to beat them. They then looted several houses. Some of the villagers taking courage, began to resist the robbers, but were soon overpowered by them. One Genoo Marcha, a relation of complainant, Balla Pandoo, was so severely wounded that he died shortly afterwards. The hearing is not yet concluded.

ROMANTIC POISONING CASE.—Poisoning seems to be becoming of rather frequent recurrence in Karadi ; another case is now under police investigation. It is the usual love affair and jealousy only between two sexagenarians who for twenty years had carried on an intrigue. The old man, not wishing to leave his partner behind him, while he tottered to the grave, thought of sending her on ahead. He accordingly put poison into some dhai (butter milk) and gave it to her to drink. She took some, and also let her son and a grand-child have a share. The consequence as that all three were soon writhing in agony on the floor. The police, on being summoned, had them taken to the Civil Hospital, where they are slowly recovering from the effects of the poison.—*Sad Gazette.*

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF PROPERTY.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent MacDermott charged two Brahmins, named Goculs Ludha and Chumpalall Nunsook, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 910. A woman, the mother of the accused, named Chowtiebhai, was also charged with dishonestly receiving portion of the property. On the 24th May last, the complainant, named Khimjee Jewraj, found that a box of his had been broken open, and ornaments worth Rs. 910 stolen. The police were communicated with, and all attempts to discover the culprits proved unsuccessful. A week after the occurrence of the theft the accused, who lived in the same house as the complainant, left the place, to remain for a village near Muttra and the woman for another part of the town. On the 17th of June a letter was received by a tenant in the house for the woman, but as he could not read it was taken to the complainant who, however, having failed to decipher the writing had it read by a friend. The letter was from one of the prisoners to his mother, stating he had arrived safe, and begging of her to keep the ornaments she had secure. This aroused the suspicions of the complainant, who reported the matter to Mr. MacDermott. The woman was detained by him, and measures taken by Mr. Gell, the Acting Commissioner of Police, effected the arrest of the men at Muttra. Several of the ornaments and a large amount of cash were found on them. They were placed before the Magistrate on Friday last, and admitted they had stolen the property. Yesterday, in defence, they denied the charge. When the first accused was asked if he had anything to say, he stated that the property had been given him by the complainant to pay off his debts. The other prisoner bore out this statement, and both admitted that some of the property was given to the mother, an old woman. Mr. Hamilton was convinced that there was no truth in the defence set up, and sentenced the first prisoner to eighteen and his accomplice to fifteen months' hard labour. The old woman was discharged, the Worship giving her the benefit of the doubt he had as to whether she knew the property she was asked to keep by the accused was stolen.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. City of Canterbury, in the Prince's Dock, at 7 o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

ANOTHER DEBATE IN THE CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. The other members present were :—Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, G. Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Grattan Geary, A. M. Gubbay, Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Kaikhusro Norowjee Kabraji, Karsandas Vallabdas, Kavasji Dady Limji, R. Harold King, Kavasji Meherwanji Shroff, and Mahomed Hussein Hakim ; Capt. Sir Henry Morland, Kt. ; Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy and Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E. ; Major H. O. Selby ; Messrs. Shivji Dhurmaji and Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthubhoy.

The debate took place on the following motion of Major Selby, notice of which he had sent on the 1st April last :—"That the Municipal Bill, as finally passed by the Legislative Council, be referred to the committee of the whole Corporation for advice on the following points :—(*a*) Whether it is desirable to take further steps to try and obtain the further amendment of the Bill before it becomes law ? If not (*b*) What resolution it is desirable for the Corporation to record :—(1) Regarding the defects still remaining in the Bill ; (2) regarding those advances, which in the opinion of the Corporation should have been made ? Major Selby began by apologizing for the delay which had taken place in submitting his motion to the meeting, a notice of which had been sent in on the 1st of April, owing to his absence to Mahableshwar. But he was not sorry for the delay, because two fortunate things had happened in the interval, from which he felt sure that if the Corporation desired to do anything in regard to the Bill, it was still open to them, and incumbent on them, to do so. One of these events was an answer given by the Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons about a question asked with regard to the Calcutta Municipal Bill. The question was whether the Secretary of State for India would interfere with that Bill, and the reply was that, as he had received no petition from the inhabitants of Calcutta on the subject, he would not interfere with the Viceroy's discretion in the matter. The second thing which he was glad of as having occurred since his notice was given, was a protest on the Bombay Municipal Bill sent to the Viceroy by the Port Trust of this city. Though the Port Trust was comparatively very slightly interested in the Bill, yet, being composed of men of business and men possessing a great deal of independence, they did not think it undesirable to appeal to the Viceroy, even though the Bill had passed its third reading, as they were not satisfied with one or two sections of the Bill. Speaking upon the advantages of referring the measure to a committee, Major Selby said that while the committee was practically the whole Corporation, every member had a right to speak as often as he liked, and the motions that were proposed there required no seconders. The Corporation were aware that in writing to Government about the Bill they had expressed a most distinct opinion that the time was rife for a moderate advance, and they were also aware that the Bill, as finally amended, made practically no advance whatever, as far as he could see. Another reason for examining the Bill in committee was that there were many sections, and some of them very important ones, which were not introduced till the second reading. Section 39 was a case in point. It had taken the place of section 41, which dealt with the hospitals and schools committees. When the first draft of the Bill came out, before it was amended even by the Select Committee, it would be remembered that in the statement of "Objects and Reasons," it was deliberately stated that the management of schools and hospitals seemed a matter somewhat remote from ordinary Municipal Government. It would also be seen that the Corporation had concurred in that statement in their first letter, in which they had expressed the opinion that they had better have nothing to do with schools and hospitals. Then the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, came out, and section 41 still remained permissive, that is to say, it only stated that the Corporation might, if they thought fit, join with Government in appointing a schools committee. But at the second reading, the section disappeared entirely, and in lieu thereof appeared the present section 39, which not only made it obligatory on the Corporation to take part in the matter, but also contained, among other very important provisos, one which seemed to him, at all events, to take the expenditure on certain matters connected with the schools committee practically out of the hands of the Corporation. He submitted that in the judgment of the Corporation it would, at least, be thought desirable to look at such sections in a general committee, and see what they really meant, and whether they had got anything to say against them.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhoy.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee entered a strong protest against the resolution moved by Major Selby. He said that when he first observed Major Selby's notice of motion, asking the Corporation to memorialize the Government of India to veto the Municipal Bill, he observed it, dated the 1st of April, and he thought that Major Selby intended to pass off his motion on the Corporation more as a joke than anything else, considering that it was a most unlikely thing the Corporation would consent to do.

The Chairman : Though I do not say that you are entirely out of order, you should not, I think, refer to the motives of members.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee remarked that he was not referring to Major Selby's motives. He simply said what he, Mr. Dosabhoy, thought of Major Selby's action, and he was quite in order. Continuing, Mr. Dosabhoy stated that there had been a continuous improvement in all the successive Municipal Acts since 1865, and the Bill, which has just passed in the Legislative Council, was the outcome of a sound and mature deliberation on the part of the members of the Council, and it was considered a great improvement upon all its predecessors. At no time before a Municipal Bill was more favourably brought before the Council. In H. E. Lord Reay they had a most liberal-minded Governor who had unmistakingly shown every desire to place the different civic authorities of the city upon a proper and sound footing. His able colleagues were actuated with the same desire. They all knew how Sir Raymond West brought all his learning and ability to bear on the deliberations of the Council, often in the interests of the Corporation. They knew how the Hon. Mr. Naylor, who was thoroughly acquainted with all the Legislative enactments of this presidency, liberally made one concession after another to the demands of the Corporation. They also knew the great assistance which the Council received from the able and respected chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. Mr. Adam ; and last, though not the least, they could not forget two of their able representatives—the Hon. Messrs. Mehta and Telang—who had so well fought their battles in the Council. On the passing of the third reading of the Bill, they expressed themselves satisfied with the measure as finally framed, and accepted it as a great advance in the right direction on the present law. (A loud laughter by Major Selby, cries of "order.") Mr. Dosabhoy said that Major Selby may laugh as much as he pleased, but he, too, could have laughed when Major Selby was speaking, but he preferred to observe decorum. He then explained that, under the proposed law, the position of the Corporation as the governing body was, for the first time, clearly defined. They were in so many words declared to be the masters. Their powers were expressed in no mistaken terms. The relative position of the Corporation, the Town Council, and the Municipal Commissioner was clearly laid down, and where all was doubt and confusion before, they had now obtained from Government a measure which, he hoped, would work smoothly and without producing any friction between the several authorities under the Act. He did not see what good would be derived by referring the Bill again to the Committee of the whole house. From experience of the working of the committee, his faith in that committee was considerably shaken. A few members met together and made a report, and when that report came up before the Corporation for final consideration, every attempt was made by those who were previously concerned in making that report to silence the members who desired to express their honest and impartial opinion regardless of public *eclat*, or abuse from certain quarters. He considered that the proposed measure ought now to be accepted by the Corporation. No Act could be perfect. Hitherto they had progressed by slow and sure steps, and they should try and work the new act for some time. Experience would show them where further improvement and advance were needed. He appealed to the Corporation not to place themselves in an undignified position towards the Government, which had made agreat stride, and given them, on the whole, a good working measure.

Mr. Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia said that if the official members chose to absent themselves from the committee meetings, that was no fault of those who attended these meetings. While he disagreed with Mr. Dosabhoy on this point, he agreed with him that the Corporation ought to be thankful to Government for what they had got, and must try to show themselves, by their future conduct, worthy of enjoying more rights. He had had a talk with the Hon. Mr. Mehta, after the notice of the present motion had been given, and he was told by that gentleman that they had obtained a great deal more rights than had been originally intended to be given, and that some others that were yet withheld from them were of minor importance. (Hear, hear.) The speaker, therefore, thought it would merely be a waste of time to refer the matter back to a committee.

Mr. M. H. Hakim thought it was rather futile on the part of Major Selby to have come, thus late in the day, when the Bill was nearly going to be passed into law, to ask the Corporation to say that the Bill was still defective, and that it wanted revision. The measure had been conceived, matured, and completed by men whose abilities were well known,—men of enlightenment, breadth of view and general culture. Surely if the deliberations were conducted by men like Mr. Forbes Adam, Mr. Mehta and Mr. Telang, Sir Raymond West and Mr. Latham, he thought the Corporation ought to be satisfied with the production of such minds. (Hear, hear.) It would now be perfectly futile and useless to show defects. If he were to take lessons in patriotism, Mr. Hakim said he would take them from men like Mr. Telang and Mr. Mehta, rather than from Major Selby. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Javerilal said it seemed to him that the object of Major Selby's motion was to see that the Corporation had the last word on the Bill. And as it could not be said that the Bill was entirely faultless, he (Mr. Javerilal) saw nothing objectionable in considering whether a representation on it might not be made to the Government of India. Such a representation would indicate at least this that the Bill had not the unanimous approval of this Corporation. They would remember that it was by a process of elimination that they had got the Bill in its last shape. As originally introduced into the Council, it was a bad Bill altogether and had evoked very unfavourable criticism from the press, from eminent lawyers, and from this Corporation. It doubtless underwent salutary changes in its progress through the Select Committee, and emerged from it in an improved shape, but it still needed scrutiny, though it had passed the discussions in the Legislative Council. In these discussions the views of the Corporation were most forcibly put by their friends, the Hon. Messrs. Pherozeshah and Telang, who did their best ; but even they had to give way in regard to some important defects in the Bill, Mr. Javerilal did not mean to say that the Corporation would succeed now in getting from higher authorities what they could not get from the local Legislature ; but their representation would at least serve this purpose, if no other, that, when in working the Act practically the defects were painfully realised, it would receive serious attention at the time the amendment of the Act would be thought necessary.

Mr. Geary said it seemed to him that the only object of appointing a committee of the whole house, and holding, as before, on an average, three meetings a week for the next two or three months, was to have the poor satisfaction of "saying the last word" on the Bill. No reason whatever had been shown for accepting the remarkable proposal which was before the meeting. In the preamble they were asked to form themselves into a committee for the purpose of giving themselves advice as to what was to be their opinion on the Bill. The Corporation, said Mr. Geary, were very well able to form a sound opinion on this, as an other matters of equal moment, without asking themselves to abolish all the methods which were found useful, and which were calculated to ensure their deliberations being conducted with regard to public time and to the public interests. If they could not form an opinion on a matter of this kind, without asking themselves to get into a situation so informal that anybody might speak as often as he liked—and that was the chief reason which had been put before them for consenting to emancipate themselves from the ordinary procedure of debate—people would wonder what they were coming to. (Hear, hear.) It was a remarkable tribute to the ill-success of that contrivance for advancing the interests of the Municipality that, although they held last year, for several months, meetings after meetings of the committee of the whole house, and they put together he knew not how many scores of proposals, yet the nett result was that Major Selby said that day that the Bill, as it stood, showed no improvement whatever on the past. (Hear, hear.)

Major Selby : I did not say that.

Mr. Geary : If he did not say that, I am sure he said something very similar.

Major Selby : I did not at all say anything similar to it. (A laugh.)

Mr. Geary : Major Selby will have an opportunity of replying. I heard him say that the Bill, as it stands at present, does not mark any advance whatever. He changes his point of view very rapidly. His proposal stood for three days in the simpler and perhaps better form of a motion to appoint a Committee to draw up a memorial to the Viceroy to ask his Excellency to veto the Bill.

Mr. Selby : Can you produce the paper ?

Mr. Geary : It is very easy to ask me to produce a paper which has been torn up or has served to light a cigar ; but it is not so easy to say square and plain that the proposal was not originally one to ask the Viceroy to veto the Bill. That was withdrawn. No defects were indicated. The mover did not say whether there were any defects The Bill was on the whole a good one. Mr Dosabhoy Framji and Mr. Hakim had mentioned a long roll of eminent names of gentlemen who had discussed and shaped this measure, and those gentlemen in particular, who represented the best opinion of the Corporation and the public of Bombay, had pronounced the measure a good one, and that it did mark a considerable step in advance. While they had not been told what the defects were on which the Corporation were asked to advise themselves to condemn the Bill, it would be a great error on their part to stamp a measure as defective which would probably regulate the constitution of the Municipality of Bombay for some years to come and tell the public beforehand that their institutions were full of undefined defects. If there were any defects, surely the proposer of the motion might have specified them, and informed the meeting what chances there were of rectifying them, instead of telling them about his journey to Mahableshwar. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) The only reference in the mover's speech that was at all tangible was that he objected to the Corporation being burdened with a half share, or any considerable share, in the control of public education. Now, he (Mr. Geary) believed that it was generally regarded as a necessary element of progress that the Municipal institutions which had been, and were being, called into existence in India, should have a potent voice in the education of the citizens. However, the provision to that effect which was made in the Bill was objected to as a defect, and was not regarded as a step in advance. He had much longer experience of the difficulties of carrying on the administrative and other work of the Municipality—(Major Selby laughed)—than the very honourable gentleman who was so easily moved to laughter. (Laughter.) He had had abundant opportunities of seeing the eagerness with which committees were appointed, and the enthusiasm with which they undertook work which, however, they signally failed to perform. He maintained that it would be very difficult to get a sufficient number of competent men to undertake the great and serious labour of controlling and organizing the education of this large city ; and he remembered very well that some years ago, when one or two gentlemen, who had no more experience than Major Selby of practical difficulties, undertook to elaborate a scheme or system for doing this work, he told them that they did not know the practical difficulties that lay in their way, and that, for his part, he would stand aside and let them try their chance. The scheme was drawn up with the aid of a very distinguished educational officer, and when the question of attendance at the meetings of the managing committee came to be considered, it was found that unless two-thirds of the whole fund available for the education of the people in Bombay were devoted to pay the fees of the members of the committee, it would be impossible to induce the regular attendance of men of business two or three times a week. Now the head of the Government of Bombay thought that it was not consistent with the high position of the Municipality of Bombay that it should have no definite control in the management of the education of the city. H. E. the Governor had done him the honour to speak to him on that question, when he told his Excellency that, though it was a matter to be regretted, it was not a matter for surprise ; for it would not be possible to find competent men with the time and leisure to do that important work—which could not well be scamped. His Excellency took a different view of the question, and they saw the results of that view embodied in the new Act. It was, Mr. Geary admitted, a step in advance which it was no doubt desirable to take if they could secure the necessary machinery. But it would be ludicrous to say that they should reject the Bill because it asked them to take that step in advance, and, at least, to endeavour to carry out in this city what all other Municipalities, as he believed, in the Presidency had to do as one of their principal duties,—that they should go not only to the Viceroy, but farther still, all the way to London, to Lord Cross, and ask him either to veto the Bill, or send it back, although it had passed under the scrutiny of their representatives, men of local knowledge and longer experience. (Hear, hear.) In a letter addressed to the Government they were informed that the proper course for them to adopt, with regard to the Municipal Bill, was to hand over the whole fashioning of it to the Corporation itself and let them form such a Bill and enact such a measure as they pleased. He did not suppose that the Corporation were willing to be dragged through Coventry with wild schemes of that kind. If they were to set aside a measure which men like Mr. Mehta and Mr. Telang, men like Sir Raymond West, a great educational authority in this city, and Mr. Naylor, and of a man who was eminent as an educationalist, and was acquainted with the theory and practice and principles of local and self-government, Lord Reay himself, if they were to set aside a measure which they had passed, giving some two or three years of their time and thought to it, the Corporation were bound to see that they did so on adequate grounds. The Corporation were asked to go up to Simla and ask Lord Dufferin, who had nothing to do with the matter, to overrule and undo all that had been done ! In the event of his declining to accede to their wishes, they were to go to Lord Cross, because some one in the House of Commons had asked his Lordship whether he would not deal with the Calcutta Bill, and his Lordship had very sensibly replied that he would not interfere because the people had not even dreamt of asking him to do so. That would precisely be the answer which Lord Cross would give to any representations made by the Corporation—that he would not do any thing so foolish as to overrule the men who were best calculated to deal with the matter. It would be contrary to the very principle of local self-government to seek to pass over their own Legislature and to appeal to Cæsar for an arbitrary veto. (Hear, hear.) That would throw the whole question of their Municipal institutions forward into the dim and distant future of Lord Lansdowne's administration.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said that Major Selby would himself, no doubt, admit that the Act, as amended, though not, of course, free from imperfections, was a good one. He thought the Corporation ought to be satisfied with what they had got, and he was opposed to the house again going into committee, because he was never satisfied with the way in which the committees had been working. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Henry Morland thought they ought to accept the Bill as it had been passed, and see how it worked, before they had further observations to offer on it. The Legislature had given a Bill which they thought suitable, and which, he thought, gave more powers than the Corporation possessed before. The measure was very good as far as it went. Mr. Dosabhoy had said that when the Bill came out of the committee before the Corporation no member had been able to express himself or obtain a hearing. As the chairman of the Corporation on that occasion, Sir Henry said that he did not think Mr. Dosabhoy had stated the exact facts of the case, because when the report of the committee came before the Corporation, every member had an opportunity to say what he did. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said that Mr. Mehta had himself told him that the Bill, as finally passed, was one which, if it were worked by the Corporation, and the Municipal executive in a liberal spirit, would yield good results, and that the Corporation ought to accept the Bill without making further representations to Government. (Hear, hear.)

Major Selby, replying on the debate, said that he had purposely refrained from entering into details because, in the first place, it would have seemed an impertinence on the part of an individual member of the Corporation with exceedingly little experience to indicate exactly in what points he considered the Bill defective. Again, the Corporation had distinctly stated twice in the strongest possible language what their opinion was about certain provisions of the Bill. They considered, for example, that the appointment of the Municipal Controller should be vested in the Corporation. Now it might have been regarded as an impertinence on his part if he had presumed to point out such things on which the Corporation had already come to a decided opinion. He thought it right to put his motion before them, so that they might have an opportunity of saying what they thought of the matter. Everyone knew that the House of Commons found it very desirable to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House whenever a peculiarly difficult subject was under discussion. He had, therefore, done nothing wrong or foolish in proposing such a committee on a subject of such importance. If a committee of the whole house were to advise them that there were no defects in the Bill now remaining, all he could say was that they would have advised them in direct contrariety, not merely to the express wishes the Corporation, as contained in their letters of October and March last, but in opposition to the direct and repeated statements of those who were called, and wrongly called, their representatives in the Legislative Council, namely, Mr. Telang and Mr. Mehta. He informed the Corporation that when the Bill came out, as amended in the Select Committee, these two gentlemen were kind enough to go through the whole of that Bill with the speaker and Major Martin, section by section, and there was not a single point of importance on which they differed. (Hear, hear.) It was quite true that Mr. Mehta thought that no further steps need be taken. That, he (Major Selby) admitted, was a perfectly honest and straightforward opinion, and if the Corporation were to come to that opinion, he would immediately accept it. He had purposely refrained from thrusting his own opinion on the Corporation, and even with respect to the section, to which he had made a particular reference, he had stated nothing for or against it. All that he had said about the section was that, as it stood at present, it had, as a matter of fact, never been before the Corporation, and he thought it would only be prudent on the part of the Corporation that, as it had never been before them, they might just take the trouble of seeing what it really did mean. Nor had he said that there was no improvement in the Bill. He should, indeed, have been most foolish, if he had said anything of the kind. No one, he hoped, would undervalue the incalculable improvement made in the Bill since it had come out in its original form. There was not a section of importance that had not been improved. (Hear, hear.) Nay, there was scarcely a section of the slightest importance in that Bill which had not been materially modified in the right direction. The credit of all that was due not to any individual, but to the firm stand taken by the Corporation. Supposing the Corporation had not made a stand, then Mr. Telang and Mr. Mehta, absolutely sound as were the reasons urged by them throughout, would have been powerless to procure any great improvements in the Bill. It would have been at once cast in their teeth, as, indeed, had been done in one instance, that they were asking what had not been asked by the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) He said, therefore, that the Corporation had gained an enormous victory, and they had gained it through their own efforts and energy, and through nothing else. Whether the Corporation carried his resolution or not was a matter of perfect indifference to him. He was a bird of passage like other Europeans, and would go away after a few years. It was not on Europeans, but the native members of the Corporation, who were permanently affected by the constitution, that the whole thing rested. He was quite confident that the majority of the Corporation would do him no wrong. They had at all times most generously acknowledged any thing that he had been able to do, and he felt confident that they would continue to treat him in the same way. He would not, therefore, for one single moment, swerve from the path that he had marked out for himself. At the end of the third reading of the Bill, Mr. Forbes Adam—"the most commanding figure in India is my friend Mr. Forbes Adam," said the speaker—and the Advocate-General had expressed opinions that the Bill, as it was finally passed, was defective in many important particulars, and the Corporation would be in very good company if they said what they themselves hear about it. (Hear, hear.)

On a show of hands, 12 members voted for the resolution and 10 against it. Mr. Dosabhoy Framji demanded a poll, with the result that the motion was carried by 18 votes to 11. The following are the names of those who voted on the resolution :—

Noes : Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Dosabhoy Framjee, J. R. Duxbury, Grattan Geary, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Kaikhusru Nowrojee Kabrajee, Mahomed Hoossein Hakim, Sir Henry Morland, and Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

Ayes : Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Dr. Blaney, G. Cotton, Damodhar Thackersey Mulji, Eknath Raghunath Khote, A. M. Gubbay, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnick, Jehangir B. Murzban, Kursandas Valubdas, Kavasji Dady Limji, Harold King, Kavasji Merwanji Shroff, Nowroji Byramji Suntook, Purshotum Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Major Selby, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthubhoy.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY OFFICES C. C. ENGAGEMENTS.

THE following is a list of matches arranged to be played by this Club during the season :—

With what Club.		Date of Match.
Hindoo Club	(half day)	July 7
Elphinstone Club	(do.)	„ 24
Royal Artillery Club	(do.)	Aug. 1
Bhusawal Club	(whole day)	„ 17
Volunteer Club	(half day)	„ 25
Royal Artillery	(do.)	„ 30
Bombay Gymkhana	(whole day)	Sept. 10
Poona Recreation	(do.)	„ 15
Hindoo C. Club	(half day)	„ 22

JOHN McLEOD BOLTON,
Honorary Secretary.

Victoria Terminus, 26th June, 1888.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Scott and a common jury, Fatma, a Mahomedan woman, aged about twenty years, was charged with attempting to murder her husband, Manoo Meea Mahomed Nasir, by stabbing him in the abdomen with a knife on the 29th April last; and also with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Mr. Mankar appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Budroodin defended the accused.

Mr. Mankar, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case. The prisoner was the wife of the prosecutor, a *banghi*, or crier of the Telli Mohola mosque. They were married early in April last, and the prisoner removed from her parents' house to that of her husband. She did not quite like her new residence, and she told her husband that she would not live in his house during the day, as she felt very lonely, but that she would come to his house every night. The prosecutor took another room on the mosque premises, where they were living on the 29th April. There did not appear to be any quarrel between the parties before this date ; but the wife had on several occasions proved a little disobedient. On the 29th April, the husband and wife, after taking their afternoon meal, retired to rest for a while at the suggestion of the prisoner, who asked him to lie down a little. The prisoner asked if she might be allowed to shampoo him, and she was in various ways more than ordinarily affectionate to her husband. He was rather surprised at this change in his wife's demeanour, but made no comment ; and feeling a little drowsy, he put his handkerchief over his eyes and fell into a semi-state of sleep. As soon as she saw her husband's eyelids close, she got up, and going into the kitchen, returned to the bed with a knife concealed under her clothes. Watching her opportunity, she plunged the knife into the abdomen of her sleeping husband. He started up immediately, seized her hand in which she had the knife, and raised an alarm. He dragged her to the door of the room, which he kicked open. Some persons came up, and the prosecutor was removed to the Goculdas Hospital, where fortunately, owing to the skilful treatment of Dr. Easdon, he recovered after thirty-one days.

Manoo Meea, the prosecutor, was the first witness called for the prosecution. After referring to his marriage, he said, that the day before he was struck with a knife his wife had run away to the house of her parents. He went to call her, and she came to his house with her mother, her sister, and an old woman. She told witness she had run away because she was abused by a woman, the wife of the *banghi* of Islampoora mosque. Witness sent for the woman, and asked her why she had abused his wife. In the presence of the accused the woman said she had not abused as alleged, nor had she been to the house. About 11 a.m., on the 29th April, the accused's grandfather came and sat with her in the cook-room. Leaving him there, witness went to the mosque. At 1 p.m. he went home and took his meals. Afterwards as he was going back to the mosque, she told him to return and rest a little. He did so ; and his wife came and shampooed him for about ten minutes. She then took the handkerchief off his face in order to see if he was awake. His eyes were open, and she then began to fan him. When he appeared to be drowsy, she went into the kitchen and brought something which she concealed in her clothes. She came and sat at his head, and in a moment or two afterwards struck him a violent blow with a knife in the right side. He seized her hand and drew up the knife, and with the other hand held her by the hair of her head. She held him by the front of his shirt, and he slapped her. The knife was used in the kitchen. Witness was bleeding at the time. He dragged his wife towards the mosque, kicked open the door, and cried for help. On Abdool Hakim, the manager of the mosque, coming up, witness told him he had been stabbed by his wife, and told him to go and fetch Hajee Meea. Meanwhile, Hajee Nukse Meea came up, and at witness's request he went to wrest the knife from his wife's hand. She thereupon threw the knife down. Other persons came, and witness was removed to the Goculdas Hospital, where he remained thirty-one days. One day he was seriously ill, and his dying deposition was taken by a Magistrate. He was not in his proper senses at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin : He never charged his wife with infidelity, nor did he ask her to point out to him her lovers. As a Mahomedan, he never without a reason suspected her fidelity.

A witness, Hajee Meea, in cross-examination by Mr. Budroodin, said that when he went up to the place where the prosecutor and his wife were sitting down, the latter said she did not strike him, but that somebody else struck him and ran away. When questioned by witness who that person was, she said she did not know. Pieces of broken bangles were lying in the prosecutor's room. Superintendent Brewin said among other things that, at the hospital, the woman said that the prosecutor had wounded himself after striking her and breaking her bangles. She showed an abrasion on her forehead, some scratches on her wrists, and a wheal on her back, which seemed to be recent.

Prisoner, in answer to the Judge, said : I did not stab my husband. He stabbed himself. He said, "you have a paramour, where is he ?" So saying, he looked into my face, and stabbed himself. He held me by the hair of my head, threw me down, and dragged me to the door. The police came and arrested me.

Prisoner said she was confused and about to faint, and asked for a drink of water, which was given her.

Mr. Manker addressed the jury on the evidence called for the prosecution.

Mr. Budroodin, in addressing the jury for the defence, said the important question in the case was whether the prisoner inflicted the wound on the prosecutor, or whether it was self-inflicted by him. The man said that his wife wounded him ; she, on the other hand, stated that he wounded himself. To prove the charge against the prisoner there was no evidence whatever except the bare statement of her husband. The learned counsel confessed that the man's unsupported statement created a reasonable doubt in his mind, and he trusted that a similar doubt would arise in the minds of the jurors. No motive was alleged why a newly-married wife, who was alleged to have had no quarrel, no misunderstanding with her husband, should plunge a knife into his abdomen. If the learned counsel had to make a choice of the two stories, he would sooner believe the woman's and give her the benefit of a doubt. All appearances were consistent with her story ; and the learned counsel trusted the jury would give his client the benefit of the reasonable doubt that existed.

His Lordship, in summing the case, said there was a strong improbability in a man inflicting such a grievous injury upon himself as the prosecutor suffered from, and it would be against the presumption of common sense. But it was not impossible ; and a man, in a fit of jealousy, might possibly do such a thing. Except the evidence of Hajee Meea, who said that the woman denied the crime, stating that somebody else had done it and ran away, the woman had consistently maintained that her husband had inflicted the wound upon himself. Upon the evidence of Mr. Brewin, which his Lordship accepted beyond any doubt, the prosecutor's statement that he lived happily with his wife and had no quarrel with her, could not be true. However, these were points for the consideration of the jury, which they would carefully weigh in arriving at their verdict. There was another circumstance which the jury would have to take into careful consideration. The prosecutor, on being wounded, as he alleged, called out for help, but when a man came up, he did not summon him to his assistance or send him at once for a doctor, but desired him to go and call Hajee Meea, who came a quarter of an hour later on. His Lordship then read to the jury the evidence adduced for the prosecution.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty ; and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd July, 1888.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·687
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	891
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·5
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, W. WSW, WNW. W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	610
Fall of itain	1·02
Total for during month	3·55
„ year	21·38
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

"ROUGH ON CORNS

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 3. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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Bombay, July 4th, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the Railway Station, the surplus stock-in-trade of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet-maker, consisting of valuable handsome blackwood, teakwood, and inlaid, household furniture, one large size aviary with more than 100 beautiful birds, one double and one single-poled tent, one strong built dog-cart, &c. The same comprises substantial dining table, conversation and sofa couches, open carved pier tables worth sending to England, sets of gold embroidered and velvet-cushioned sofas, chairs and easy chairs, almira, chiffoneers and cabinet stands with mirror, handsome cheval glass, writing-table with sliding top and bookcase, side board with mirror, rosewood cottage Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., bentwood sofa and rocking chairs, marble-top washhand table, dressing table with cheval-glass and drawers, drawing-room screen, well fed geese, musical box with 10 airs, &c.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST INDIAN FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 7 ank Bunder—

125 tons superior 1st Indian 1st and 2nd class teak squares.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Town Barracks, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 p.m. —

A quantity of serviceable provisions, &c.

On SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Grant's Buildings, (first floor) the valuable and handsome French, polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware crockery and glassware, a sweet toned semi-grand trichord Pianoforte of French make, a large size musical box, an English 8-day clock strikes halfhours, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets pictures &c., the property of the late Mr. J. L. Wright.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT MAGOOT MADLY, NEAR MAHIM.

On TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Kevul Munjee and Masing Asla, the son and heir of the late Asla Juggonathjee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Jenardhunjee Atmaram Seth, the mortgagor.

All that piece of foras freehold new salt batty ground, containing by admeasurement 8,765 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 759, situate at Moogat Madly in Mahim, and is called or known by the name of Moolanachi Khar, and bounded on the east by the field of Nillajee Bhivjee, on the west by the field of Bhicajee Heerajee, on the north by the field of Janarhun Runchor, and on the south by the field of Nona Kessjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 4th, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3 HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL" is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS INCLUDING THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION BY DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I. *With coloured and other illustrations.* IN TWO VOLUMES. PUBLISHED BY MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON. *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE BOMBAY.

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(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)

Offices.—Old Bond Street London.

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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes :—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 3.

THERE was an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday, at 99⅞ ; and French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. higher, at 106½. Reuter quotes Silver ⅛d. lower at 42½d., the quotation through other channels being 42 1-16d., sellers. Rupee securities were ⅛ lower for Fours, at £67½ ; and ¼ down for 4½ per cents, at 70¼. At 106¼ Indian Sterling loan was unaltered.

No change had taken place in the position of General Produce, and Friday's quotations are repeated in every case.

All animation appears to have departed from the Liverpool Market, the tone at closing last evening having been quite, and the day's sales 10,000 bales of which 600 were Surats, the feeling for these having been steady. There was no change whatever either in spot or arrival prices ; but the fresh quotations for American Futures in Liverpool was 5 3-16d. for Nov.-Dec. deliveries, or 1-32d. below the rate for Oct.-Nov. The Manchester Market had been quiet but steady at previous prices.

In New York, the quotation for ready Mid-Uplands was still 10 3-16 cents, and August Futures were unchanged at 10·25 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 1,000 bales, making the figures for three years compare as follows :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts.....	1,000	100	2,500
Two days' do.	2,000	200	5,500
Since 1st Sept. 1887...	5,433,000	5,188,800	5,304,500

Here, we have had a quiet day in the Staple. Beyond a little enquiry for Dhollera descriptions from the Mills there has been no demand worth mentioning, and the reported transactions do not sum up 1,000 bales. The principal purchases have been of Dhollera proper, at Rs. 202-5 ; and Wadwan at 205½-6. Some Bengal was also taken at Rs. 191½ ; Bhagalkote, at Rs. 188 ; and a lot of Bombay-pressed Western, at Rs. 194 per candy. The tone of the market, though quiet, has been steady, and quotations show no change.

WHEAT has been in some enquiry, and a moderate business has been done during the day, previous rates having been quoted, all round, in a steady market.

SEEDS have not found many buyers ; but some transactions are reported both in *Linseed* and *Yellow Rape*, on the basis of our quotations of yesterday, which are also still given for other descriptions also.

The Receipts of Produce with Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,496 bales.
Wheat	34,815 cwt.
Linseed	5,745 ,,
Rapeseed	18,047 ,,
Poppyseed	2,773 ,,
Groundnuts	983 ,,

FREIGHTS are dull as ever. The Hull steamer has filled up with Myrabollams, at 16s, and Seeds and Wheat, at 17s. per ton ; and we hear of some Liverpool business having been done at 16s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened weak this morning with rates 1-32d. lower than those which we closed at last evening, and has been quiet all day with little doing on any line. The reduced rate for Credits has been quoted to the middle of August, and a moderate amount of Sterling and Francs is reported to have been placed at our quotations for July-August delivery ; but Mercantile Bills are still far from plentiful. A little Telegraphic, for this month's transfer, was done in the morning at 1s. 4¼d., and from August onward 1s. 4 3-32d. has been quoted. We close quiet at :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 41-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32 to 1-16d.,	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Documents do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·70¾	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active and irregular in price. Opening at 3-16 per cent. advance on yesterday's closing rate, Fours for cash afterwards declined to 100 1-16 ; but soon rallied again, reaching 100⅜, at which they closed, the account rate, which fluctuated with that for money, being 100 3-16 to ¼. The other Paper is still quoted at 105 nominal.

SHARES have been dealt in to a fair extent to-day, the transactions in Press Scrip having resulted in every case in lower quotations ; but in the case if Mill shares the changes in the majority of cases have been in favour of holders of that scrip. National Mill shares have advanced Rs. 10 per share as also have Sholapore. Gordon, Luckmidas Khimji, and Western India, are all Rs. 5 higher. Oriental and Queen, are Rs. 2½ up ; and Anglo-Indian have advanced Re.1. Connaught and Khatao Mucconji, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 5 each. Mazagon Manufacturing Rs. 4 ; and Maneckji Petit, Rs. 2½. In Press shares, Sind are Rs. 50 lower ; Sabapathy Rs. 10, Munmar, Rs. 5 ; and Mofussil, Rs. 2½. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 down for the first issue, and Rs. 5 for the second.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	863½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. & Co poration	60,000	100	all	17½ do	649
National Bank of India	57,320	$125		5 pct.	135
		250			

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,200	1,200	Rs. 75	1,175xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Brenl's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	189½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	580
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,190
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,400
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	215
Mercantile Press	1,600	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	412½ 530
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	30
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	300
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	800	500	500	Rs. 50	300xd 440
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	450 410
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	800	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P.	645

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	} 10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000 325	100	100 185	Rs. 16 Nil.	175 57
Bapty Co., Ld.					
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100 500	6 p.c. 10 p.c	100 500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750 600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Saw Mills					
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000 2,000	2,500 62	1,500 375	Rs. 135 Rs. 33½	2,900 730
Do. (3rd Issue).....				5 p.c.	108
Bombay Municipal Bonds	1,000	500	500	..	510
Clydesdale Dyeing Co					
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	2,000 500	00 100	100 40	Rs. 10 ...	66 41
Geyer & Co., Ld.					
Indian Guarantee Surety ship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	32,000	25	25	8½	8
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	800	250	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	375
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000 200	20 100	100 100	Rs. 10 13 p.c.	95 80
Napier Hotel Co.					
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	13
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	100	20 100	8 p. c. Rs. 10	17 40
Pearse and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	1,000	R. 10	360
Port Canning Co.	5,000	100	100	Nil	50nom
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	p.c.	109
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000 1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85 80
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Southwell and Austin.	12,000	500	500	Rs. 20	1,210
Telephone Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,600				
Thacker & Co., Ld.		125	125	nil	40
Western India Fire Mills	600	200		p	160
M. Moos & Co	1,000		All		90
Crary Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250				

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

KENNEDY—July 2, at Panjoo, the wife of H. Pitt Kennedy, B. B. and C. I. Railway, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1888.

THE debate on the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service was unsatisfactory not only in its result, but in regard to the attitude which was taken up on behalf of the Government. Sir John Gorst did not labour hard to distinguish between the pension claims of Covenanted and Uncovenanted ; it was enough for him to broadly and confidently argue on the assumption that the former class were infinitely superior in their attributes and therefore as infinitely superior in the strength of their claims. It was, he submitted, an Imperial service, open by competitive examination to all the Queen's subjects, British, Indian and Colonial. The Uncovenanted entered through an easier and wider gate, and they were recruited mainly in India by a great variety of means. Now this, as we have said, is a very broad way of stating the distinction between the two services, and in its exceeding breadth Mr. King's clients may read the reasons for the unsatisfactory conclusion at which the Under-Secretary arrived. The Uncovenanted Service, it is true, is recruited mainly in India, and in that fact is to be found a general reason for paying the pensions of the Uncovenanted in rupees, while the Covenanted are paid in sterling. In that fact too is a general reason for making less generous provision for leave and furlough for the Uncovenanted. The native servant of Government is "on his native heath," and if he gets two years' leave in thirty years' service he is not, so far as the actual necessities of rest and recuperation are concerned, worse off than the Covenanted European who is given six years in twenty five years' service. So, too, in regard to his pension. He will never require to take it otherwise than in rupees, and taking it in that form he escapes all the inconveniences which the depreciation in silver has imposed upon the Uncovenanted European officer who follows the instincts of his race and elects to pass the evening of his life in his native land.

It was careless if it was not disingenuous of Sir John Gorst and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to ignore elements of difference so obvious as these, which effaced, for the purposes of this argument, the much too broad distinction which both members of the Government drew between the claims of Covenanted and Uncovenanted. The Government have been asked to deal exclusively with the claims of European officers of the Uncovenanted Service because it is upon them alone that these grievances sit. No claims have been put forward by their native colleagues, because none exist, and because none ever will exist until the native official ceases to be in correspondence with his climatic environment, and aspires to frequent voyages to Europe for his health's sake, and to six feet of earth in English soil when he dies. Neither Mr. Goschen nor Sir John Gorst took this fact into account. They argued as though a concession to Mr. King's clients would involve a corresponding concession to the whole of the Uncovenanted servants of the Crown in India. It would be impossible to stop at the demands of one particular class, said Mr. Goschen. And Sir John Gorst said "You could not restrict a privilege of this kind to the officers resident in England ; you must extend it to the officers in India, and if you paid now 620,000 tens of rupees, if the proposal of the hon. member were carried into effect that sum would be enhanced by 100,000 or 150,000 tens of rupees." And this, as we have said, ignores the distinction between the claims of the Uncovenanted Civil Servant born in India and ending his life in India, and those of the official sent out to this country from England and intending to go back there at the end of his service—a much more deeply marked distinction than that which separates the case of those latter from the case of the heaven-born Civilian who gets twice the pay of the Uncovenanted, more than three times the leave, and who gets twelve pence in the shilling when he draws his pension at home. The answer of the India Office—for it was in the India Office and in the India Council, on which the Uncovenanted Service is unrepresented, that it was formulated—is vitiated by one simple but very serious defect. It ignores the fact that it is a settled principle of policy with the Government of India to employ Europeans in a certain number of the higher posts of the Uncovenanted Service. It is in by far the majority of cases through no favour to Europeans as such that they are selected for these particular offices. To take one department for an illustration, that of the Police. Europeans are posted to the graded appointments in this service in the deliberate and well-founded belief that the time has not yet come when natives can with advantage be entrusted with the particular kind of duties which devolve upon the officers of that department. In that view we know some of the native publicists who have been most emphatic in insisting upon the larger employment of their countrymen in the public service fully concur. So too with the Education Department. It is not *pour leurs beaux yeux* that the Secretary of State selects capable men from the English Universities for college professorships in India. These men are sent out because in the opinion, not of Government alone, but of the educated public in India as well, they can do work which, for well understood reasons, the most accomplished Indian professors could not as satisfactorily perform. There are departments of the public service therefore, or at all events certain grades in them, which by nearly general consent, and by the definite determination of Government, are reserved to Europeans. They can be easily indicated, and it is not more easy to indicate them than it is imperative, if the State cares to be consistent, to deal with them in accordance with the fact. They should not be treated as though the occupants of these particular offices had edged their way into appointments which of right belong to natives of the country, and they must be content to fare as native occupants would fare. Coming from England, as they do it must be assumed that in order to make them efficient servants of the Government they have to go to England as much as the Civilian in whose physical and moral nature they are believed to participate, and that they will retire to England as he does when like him they have performed their task. The obligation to the occupants of these particular offices will change when the policy of Government changes. The time may come—Mr. Meredith Townsend will tell us when—for even the Uncovenanted Service to be more largely manned by natives than it is now. When that time comes the rules as to pay and pension which the India Office have framed with such Procrustean uniformity will suffice. But we have to deal with things as they are, and we will not anticipate the large change in the spirit as well as in the personnel of administration which is here supposed.

Sir John Grost reminds us that the natives of India look on this matter in a very different way from the champions of the European Uncovenanted Civil Servants. That may be so, but if we keep to the fact we shall have to admit that thus far no protest has gone forth from them against the adjustment of the particular grievance that was brought to the notice of the House of Commons last month. It is true that, as Sir John Gorst said, many of them thought that they ought to have the whole or nearly the whole of the Uncovenanted Service to themselves. But this is not the view of the Indian Government or of the India Office, nor is it upon that view that the policy of the Government as regards employment is based ; it defines their policy, however, in regard to the rewards of service. "You are holding appointments," they seem to say to the European Uncovenanted, "to which natives have an equal claim and for which they are equally fit ; you must not complain therefore if the leave and pension that are given you are upon a scale more suitable for a native service than for a European." And that is, as things go, inconsistent with the declared policy of Government, which posts Europeans to certain responsible appointments, not to oblige them, but because it needs them there and because in its own belief they can do the work there better than other people. Nor does the plea of economy which Sir John Gorst called to his aid make it consistent. It is refreshing enough to hear the representative of the India Office reminding the House of Commons that they are "trustees of money contributed by the poor people of India ;" that is a reminder which is not given half as often as it might be. But it is possible to use a good argument in the wrong place and at the wrong time, and this Sir John Gorst appears to have done when he pleaded the interests of the Indian taxpayer as a reason why the Government should persist in an inequitable and inconsistent course. There was more appropriateness even in Mr. King's suggestion that the extra expenditure that would be incurred in treating the Uncovenanted Service equitably was not greater than the sum spent in the salaries of the fifteen irresponsible elderly gentlemen who formed Lord Cross's Council, and to whom Mr. King's clients are largely indebted for the wrong guidance that the Secretary of State has received in this matter.

THE proceedings at the annual meeting of the Parsee Lying-in Asylum which we reported on Monday deserve notice not only as marking the success of an experiment that was taken up a little more than a year since, with much uncertainty as to the results, but as marking also the breaking down of an insanitary superstition which has long prevailed amongst the Parsee community. The success of the experiment was very clearly demonstrated. About a hundred women have been inmates of the asylum since it was opened in March last year. They came from all classes of the community—well-to-do, middle-class, and poor—and from all parts of India—from Mooltan in the far north and from Calicut in the south. There have been no deaths, and the excellent treatment that the asylum has afforded has given it such a favourable repute amongst the community that close upon six hundred—fifty per cent. or the number of births amongst the Parsees last year—applicants were refused admission. In other words, if the accommodation had been sufficient half the Parsee children born last year would have been brought into the world under the hospitable roof of Dr. Temulji's institution. Thus not only has a good work been done in the asylum itself, but it has been the means of breaking down the old pernicious superstition of the orthodox that the lying-in woman, whatever her station in life, or however comfortable her surroundings and home may be at ordinary times, must at the most critical periods in her life be located on the ground-floor, in the closest contact with conditions which in nearly every case are highly insanitary. Orthodoxy has no defence for the custom beyond, of course, the plea that ceremonial impurity attaches to the lying-in woman, and that it is sanctioned by long prescription. Zoroastrian orthodoxy, however, seems to get no more from an appeal to primitive rule than Hindu orthodoxy has done, and the reformers in both races are coming forward, with some show of reason, as the true conservatives and the true followers of the old ways. The appeal that was made to the *Vendidad* at Saturday's meeting seemed to show that the real innovators are not those who ask for the vicious old practices to be put a stop to, but those who cling to them in the belief that they are there by acting up to the wisdom of the ancients. The success of Dr. Temulji's experiment, which was taken in hand after a careful scientific demonstration of the influence of the old custom on fever mortality, is therefore an interesting incident in social reform amongst a community which has still a few superstitions to discard. The good work will be continued for at least three years, the enterprising gentlemen who provided funds for its maintenance for two years having provided for its continuance for a further period of like duration. It is, we understand, intended meanwhile to prepare for putting the work on a permanent basis, and it is likely that before long we shall see a Parsee Lying-in Hospital on a large scale added to the charitable institutions of Bombay.

THE Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, carrying one lakh to the Reserve Fund ; Rs. 42,000 to Pension Fund and carrying Rs. 3,21,000 forward.

LORD CONNEMARA goes to Mysore on the 21st, his special object being to confer with the Mysore Durbar regarding the water-works scheme for Bangalore.

MR. CORDERY'S period of four months' leave will expire in about a fortnight, and it is understood that he will apply for an extension. Meantime, Mr. Howell will continue to officiate as Resident at Hyderabad.

ON his return from leave in August, General Sir George White will pay his respects, to the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief at Simla, before rejoining his command in Burma.

THE German steamer Pemptos, from Singapore, with eleven hundred Mussulman pilgrims on board, was so long overdue at Jeddah that fears were entertained of her safety. But she has been towed into Aden by the Anchor Line steamer Elysia, on her voyage from Calcutta to Marseilles. The Pemptos had on board 1,200 persons, and when picked up by the Elysia her shaft was broken, and she was close to a dangerous reef of the Island of Zebair, in the Red Sea.

SEVERAL hundred Mahomedan families in the Caucasus addressed themselves some days ago to the Russian Government to obtain permission to emigrate to Turkey. It seems probable that the permission will not be given, although Turkey has declared herself willing to receive the emigrants.

CONTRARY to some statements made in the French newspapers, the Russian Government will take no part officially or unofficially, in the Paris Exhibition of 1889. The Committee formed at St. Petersburg to promote the participation of Russian firms is of an essentially private character.

THE Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution on the motion of M. Frederic Passy to enter into a perpetual treaty with the United States for the settlement of disputes by arbitration. M. Frederic Passy, who is member for Paris, is President of the International League of Peace. He is a well-known figure in England, and has more than one claim on our sympathy. For many a year he has been the leading champion of Free Trade in France, for which he has fought for many years in the Chamber against overwhelming odds. The American Senate adopted a resolution in favour of the settlement of disputes arising between the United States and other nations by arbitration.

ACCORDING to intelligence published by the *Tribunal*, the Italian attacks of sunstroke among the troops in Africa have been more serious than has been made known, and some soldiers in consequence refused to obey orders when the command to march had been given. One soldier is said to have fired at the colonel of his regiment, afterwards committing suicide.

AN extraordinary scene took place after a marriage outside the Cathedral at Thurles, on the 13th ult. The parents of the bridegroom had refused to countenance the marriage, and as the newly-married couple were leaving the Cathedral the father of the bridegroom set upon him, and thrashed him with a

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DRAINAGE OF IRELAND.

LONDON, JULY 3.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced a Bill for raising large loans for arterial drainage in Ireland.

THE *TIMES* LIBEL CASE.

Mr. O'Donnell claims £50,000 damages from the *Times* in connection with the allegations against him in the articles on "Parnellism and Crime."

ZULULAND.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst, in the absence of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that Dinizulu and Undabuko committed wanton robbery and violence in British territory and must be repressed.

OBITUARY.

Lord Wolverton.

[G. Grenfell Glyn, P.C., was born in 1824 and was M. P. for Shaftesbury from 1857 to 1873, in which year he became second Baron Wolverton. From 1868 to 1873 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury; Paymaster-General from 1880-5 and Postmaster-General in 1886. The deceased baron is succeeded by Mr. H. R. Glyn.]

THE MacGREGOR PORTRAIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The portrait of Sir Charles MacGregor was unveiled this afternoon by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in the presence of H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and a distinguished assembly of ladies and gentlemen.

Sir Frederick Roberts, in an eloquent address, detailed the principal events in the life of Sir Charles MacGregor from the date of his joining the army in 1858 till the time of his death. In conclusion, his Excellency stated that it had been decided to give a silver medal annually for the best reconnaissance report at the special request of Lady MacGregor. The funds collected in England would be devoted to placing a bust of Sir Charles in the cupola of St. Paul.

The curtain was then drawn aside, displaying the portrait, which was much admired. The proceedings were brought to a close by H. E. the Viceroy who in a few words paid graceful tribute to the memory of the deceased.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S PERSONAL STAFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

Lord Landsdowne's personal staff will be as follows:—Military Secretary.: Lord William Beresford. Aides-de-Camp: Major Rowan Hamilton, Captain Henry Streatfield, Grenadier Guards, Captain the Hon'ble Charles Harbord, Scots Guards, and Lieutenant Pakenham.

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY.

Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, now Resident at Baroda, succeeds Sir Charles Bernard as Resident at Mysore. Colonel St. John will, however, remain at Baroda until about October next, when the Gaikwar returns from Europe, and in the meantime General Prendergast retains the officiating appointment at Mysore.

THE DECCAN MINING INQUIRY.

The *Pioneer* hears from home that the published accounts give but a faint idea of the merciless severity with which some of the witnesses before the Select Committee on Hyderabad affairs were examined by Sir Henry James and Mr. Labouchere, especially in the cases of Mr. Watson, the chief concessionaire, and Mr. Vans, the stock-broker, who assisted in rigging the market with the mining shares. Mr. Labouchere's unquestionable ability and his power of being unpleasant were, we are told, never more prominently displayed.

The *Pioneer* adds that the Committee appears to have closed its sittings without examining one witness, whose appearance had been counted on. It had always been intended, we have understood, to pillory Sir John Gorst, the fishy character of whose earlier dealings with Hyderabad had never been properly probed.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 3.

The Rajah of Cochin, after reigning for twenty four-years.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 3.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Assam, with the English mails of the 22nd ult., left here for Bombay, at 1 p.m., to-day; and the same Company's steamer Massilia left for Colombo and Australia, at 11 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona arrived here yesterday afternoon, one day before due date.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JULY 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona arrived here from Colombo yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Cine steamer Clan Grant left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. ,,	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	42⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Both cables, Banjoewangi to Port Darwin, interrupted. Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Of course, the Liberals are almost besides themselves with joy at the course events have taken with the Local Government Bill; but the credit, if it be a credit, for the successful attack on the Compensation proposals is due not to the Liberal party as such, but to the anti-drink interests. It was to be expected that the people who own allegiance to Sir Wilfrid Lawson should be up in arms against an attempt to indemnify the publicans who might be deprived of their licenses by virtuous County Councils, and that those enthusiasts should leave no stone unturned to prevent such an iniquity being perpetrated. Their motives, however questionable they may seem to some of us, were at all events square and above board. The same, I am afraid, cannot be said for the official Liberals, not excluding Mr. Gladstone, who had never before given the "Temperance" people any encouragement in their wilder demands, but who were ready on this occasion to join in the cry of "No compensation"—or at any rate, if not actually to join in the cry, to utilize it as far as possible to damage the Government. Lord Burton counts for something in the Liberal party, and the approval which that other great Liberal brewer, Mr. Stansfeld, expressed when Mr. Ritchie threw over the Licensing Clause, was not perhaps as sincere; certainly it was not as cordial as Mr. Caine's stentorian cheers or Mr. T. W. Russell's hearty "hear, hear." We have not heard the last of the public-house question, and we are promised a battle royal on the refusal of Mr. Ritchie to retain Clause 9, dealing with Sunday closing. The licensed victuallers do not say much, but they think a great deal. They clearly perceive that the chances of better or even equal consideration in the future are more than doubtful, but, poor fellows, they are between the devil and the deep sea. After being solemnly assured by their friends in Parliament that so favourable an opportunity for the settlement of the compensation difficulty would probably not occur again, and that they certainly could never hope to secure more liberal terms, it is disappointing to them to find they are deserted in what they regard as so heartless a manner. But they cannot help themselves. To throw off their allegiance to the Conservative party would be futile, for although the Liberals at election times would not be sorry to have the support of the beer interest, their leaders dare not, if they wished, bid higher than the Tories. A section of the supporters of Lord Salisbury think that the Licensing Clauses should have been persevered with in spite of the fact that the Southampton election so largely turned on this question, and that Mr. Ashley, the Unionist candidate for the Ayr boroughs, found it necessary at the beginning of the contest which is being decided to-day to dissociate himself from the advocates of compensation. But I cannot say that those who hold this opinion are remarkable either for their numbers or their wisdom. A much more influential portion of the Conservative party think that the Licensing Clauses should never have been introduced into the Bill if it was not the intention of the Government to adhere to them, and the *Standard* is not alone in holding that if the Ministry had set their shoulders to the wheel in the first instance the measure might easily have been carried without serious mutilation. The progress hitherto made with the Bill in Committee has been remarkably slow, and unless a marked improvement in this respect takes place very soon there is a strong probability that this Session which was to have been so fruitful will turn out after all to be more than usually barren. It is possible that the Government may be reserving themselves for a later stage, but certainly their action during the past week has not betokened a feverish anxiety to pass Mr. Ritchie's scheme into law. So devoted a Ministerialist as Admiral Field feels constrained to deplore the "squeezeability" of the Government, and their leading supporter in the press entreats for Mr. Smith to show a bold front and a resolution not to purchase relief from present difficulties at the cost of much greater ones.

Although his former admirers are never tired of telling Mr. Chamberlain that in breaking away from the Liberal party he has committed political suicide, the Right Hon. Gentleman manages to get himself a great deal talked about, and that is possibly what he most desires at the present moment. It is doubtful, however, if he is a great support to the Ministry. His *non possumus* attitude with reference to the now discarded Licensing Clauses has laid him open to the taunt of being more Conservative than the Conservatives, and it is perhaps as well for the Government that they did not follow his advice. But Mr. Chamberlain just now is a curious study. There are those who predict that before he has been married a twelve month he will blossom into a peer of the realm, and the prediction is not ridiculed as a similar suggestion would have been two years ago. If he has made up his mind that he can never hope to obtain the reversion of the Liberal leadership, and every day seems to confirm this impression, why should he not join the ranks of the legislative magnates, especially if the future Mrs. Chamberlain is as socially ambitious as she is said to be? He has proved to regret, being sneered at the peers as beings who toil not neither do they spin, and if any further obstacle existed to a complete *rapprochement* between the whilom hope of advanced Radicalism and the flower of the Conservative party, it must have been removed by the delightful speech he made in the House the other day, warning the country against "Caucuses" and "machine politicians." The cool impudence which the leader of the great Birmingham political organization displayed on this occasion was immensely enjoyed by Mr. Chamberlain's listeners, and he himself did not succeed in fully maintaining his gravity. For some reason or other his letter to the Secretary of Mr. Ashley's Committee, denouncing Mr. Gladstone as "a political dictator as dangerous to the security of the State as any of the military despots who have imposed their authority on other countries," has fallen rather flat. Some allowance must be made for a man whose latest panacea for Irish discontent is contemptuously dismissed as "moonshine," but the general opinion is that he has overstepped the mark. The Liberals say that Mr. Chamberlain's elegant epistle, instead of helping the Unionist candidate, has increased Mr. Sinclair's chances of success. I was talking yesterday to Mr. Halley Stewart, M.P., who has been down to Ayr, and he seemed disposed to think that the Gladstonian would win. If he does, the victory will be even more significant than the capture of Southampton by Mr. Evans.

The more prominent of the Unionist journals are not perfectly happy or united just now. The *Times* on the one hand complains of the Unionist chiefs—nobody says the Unionist party consists entirely of chiefs—for not imitating the enthusiasm and activity of Mr. Gladstone, while the *St. James's Gazette* scolds the *Times* for devoting so much of its space to the dreary Irish question. Mr. Greenwood's characteristic lament is like the voice of one crying in the wilderness. The editor of *St. James's* is not the only person who finds the daily task of reading all that is written and said about the Irish question a severe trial of the flesh. But what is to be done? Home Rule, like the poor, is always with us. When the present Session of Parliament ended we were told that it would be entirely devoted to English legislation, and that Ireland would fall into the background. How completely falsified that prediction has been your readers are well aware, and as it has been in the completed portion of the Session so it will be in the remaining portion. The much-discussed dinner given by Mr. Parnell at the Grand Royal in honour of the M. P.'s who have suffered, or are about to suffer, imprisonment under the Crimes Act, was from a Nationalist point of view well conceived and executed. Mr. Parnell has not hitherto greatly troubled himself to cultivate social relations with his colleagues, and Wednesday's banquet was more of a political than a personal or friendly character. The speeches of the host and the principal guest were evidently intended to prepare the public mind for the coming attack by the Irish party on Mr. Balfour's policy. The somewhat unexpected and melancholy termination of Colonel King-Harman's illness has caused general regret. As one of those who had the pleasure of a slight acquaintance with "Joe King," I can testify to his kindness of heart and geniality. If his manner in Parliament of late seemed to be more remarkable for acerbity than urbanity, the fact is not to be wondered at, considering the state of his health and how worried he was by the pertinacity of the Irish members. His untimely and regrettable decease has relieved the Government of a very troublesome affair, and although there is some talk of their intention to persevere with the Under-Secretaryship for Ireland, they will be acting unwisely if they pursue the matter further. If Mr. Balfour really requires an assistant let him take one of the junior Lords of the Treasury, who at present are very well paid for doing almost nothing. Colonel King-Harman had determined to retire, and the letter tendering his resignation reached Mr. Balfour a few hours after the news of the hon. and gallant gentleman's death. The Liberals are showing courage in determining to contest the seat after the crushing defeat they experienced at the last general election. Their opponent curiously enough is a son of Lord Brabourne, who formerly served under Mr. Gladstone, then personally identified himself with the Whig enemies of his former chief, and is now a member of the Carlton. His son is, I believe, almost the only member of the Hugessen family, who has not followed the example of Lord Brabourne in changing his politics. The Gladstonian candidate for the Isle of Thanet is evidently a young man of character, and he deserves a better fate than to lead a forlorn hope. His opponent is our old friend, "Jim" Lowther, whose reappearance on the political scene serves to remind us that there is still one prominent Protectionist left in the country.

The Hyderabad Mining Scandal has been eclipsed altogether by the blaze of lurid light, which has day after day come from the Westminster Sessions House. Lord Herschell puts Sir Henry James altogether in the shade. The revelations as to the manner in which certain officers of the Metropolitan Board of Works betrayed their trust and feathered their nests have made a great impression. It is true the sums of money so wrongfully misappropriated—big as they are—are scarcely worth mentioning on the same day with the Deccan spoils. How paltry, for example, seem Mr. Goddard's gains by the side of Abdul Huk's, or Mr. Winter's, or Mr. Watson's! But Westminster is nearer to us than the Deccan, and so the smaller matter bulks more largely upon the eye and absorbs more attention. Had Mr. Robertson's and Mr. Goddard's delinquencies, and Mr. Ebenezer Saunders's iniquities, been revealed earlier, it would have been a sensational gain for the Deccan inquiry; the appetite of the public would have been whetted. As it is, this big transaction has fallen comparatively flat; it will, however, revive when the report of the Committee is presented to the House of Commons. It was a common practice with the incriminated officials to levy blackmail upon every one doing business with the Board, and sometimes to take half profits in large transactions. I am afraid that these facts are not isolated instances of wrong-doing, but, on the contrary, are symptomatic. It is not in London only that there is this underground rascality; it is to be found in the Provinces also, as witness the case of the man Hunter, still unsentenced, who levied a royalty for his own use on all the coals consumed in the Salford Gas Works. The opportunities for obtaining illegitimate gains are so many that only men of very high moral character and resolution can walk unharmed among the perils. Contractors and tradesmen get to regard the "levy" as a part of the business, and I have no doubt in tendering or in quoting prices they take this into consideration. A story was told me, the other day, by a man who had occupied the highest executive position in a great public institution. One day a contractor who had been successful in tendering, but in whose behalf no special effort had been made, called upon my friend, and after a profusion of thanks departed. When he had gone my friend found upon his office table a roll of bank-notes evidently left for him. What my friend did was immediately to put them into a registered envelop and forward them to the contractor with the remark that he had evidently left behind him some documents of value which were therewith returned. This incident would seem to indicate that there is a great deal of illegitimate dealing in this country.

The affairs of State which have brought him to England, though occupying the principal place in the mind of the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Moolk Bahadoor, and when he first arrived completely absorbing his time, do not now seem to be so exigent. At least I judge from the many places in which the Nawab is to be seen, and the high circles in which, according to the newspapers, he appears an honoured and welcome guest. Last Friday, as I was finishing my letter, he and the private secretary to Sir Asman Jah were presented at Court by the Secretary of State for India. The day after he was specially honoured. He was a guest at Cambridge of the Vice-Chancellor, lunched with the Prince and Princess of Wales, and was accommodated with a most favourable place in the Senate House to witness the conferment of degrees upon Prince Albert Victor, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Lord Randolph Churchill, and others. Ascot attractions, not weaker than those of learning, have drawn him westwards for an hour or two on one day: in short, with weather of more than average brilliance, the Nawab has seen some of the best features of society during the season under the best possible circumstances. The impression he has made on those with whom he has been brought into closest contact—I repeat now what I have heard from ladies as well as from gentlemen—has been of a most pleasing character. Among those who have called upon him are Sir John Gorst, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Owen Burne, and others. The Nawab had better make the most of his moments of comparative leisure. If, as seems probable, the Select Committee should report to the House that the concession was unfairly obtained and recommend its cancelment, the Minister's Envoy's hardest work will then commence. The interests of the *bona fide* shareholders must be safeguarded, and now that a beginning has been made in developing the mineral resources of his Highness's Dominions, the task must be continued until the truth is known as to the coal, the gold, and the diamonds which are to yield such princely returns—according to Mr. William Clarence Watson.

Mr. Bradlaugh, who is a most lucky man in Parliamentary ballotting, has obtained the second place for the 10th of July, and on that day he intends to being forward a motion regarding the grievances of the people of India. It will be no fault of the member for Northampton if the India Office is not put very strongly upon its defence. He intends, I am told, to frame a strong indictment against the administration and to press for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the grivances alleged to exist. I should not be surprised if an interesting debate were to be the result of his action. The wide circulation of the Congress report of the Madras meetings has created an unusually wide interest in Indian affairs. I must confess when I first saw the report I thought it was too voluminous to be generally read in this country—that its very size would scare people from it. I was wrong. The report is being very largely read,—I hear this on every side, and what is more, the perusal leads to an opinion of Indian eloquence, never before conceived and highly flattering to the speakers.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The undermentioned gentlemen were among those, on the 13th June, called to the Bar in England:—

Lincoln's Inn.—Sheikh Mehdi Hassan, Christ's College, Cambridge.

Inner Temple.—Lakhamganda B. Vantmuri; and the Nawab Mehdi Hassan Khan Fathah Newaz Jung.

Middle Temple.—Chan Toon, of Calcutta University and University College, London; Inns of Court Studentship in Roman Law and Jurisprudence, Hilary, 1888; £50 Roman Law, International and Constitutional Law, Council of Legal Education prize, Hilary, 1888, first class Common Law Middle Temple Scholar, Hilary, 1888; first class International and Constitutional Law Scholar, Hilary, 1887; second class Common Law Scholar, Trinity, 1887; second class International and Constitutional Law Scholar, Trinity, 1886; £15 Roman Law Jurisprudence Council of Legal Education prize, Hilary, 1887. Nowrojee Dadabhoy Allbless; Charles Robert Connell, M.A., Glasgow University; Gulam Mahomed Bawania Munshee; Nogendro Nath Banerjei, B.A., M. R. A. C., F.H.A.S.; Bhagat Ram; George Clement de Souza. Middle Temple Scholarships.—The following Scholarship has been awarded by the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench to students of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple:—International and Constitutional Law.—J. Mittra, a first-class Scholarship of 100 guineas.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

Our London correspondent writes:—

Although the actual number of members who voted for Mr. King's resolution last Friday night was small, the Uncovenanted Officials have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result of the proceedings on the whole. It must be remembered that this is a new question to most members of Pacliament, and I should not have been surprised if the efforts to enlighten the public mind on the subject had been frustrated by the difficulty to keep a House. The question, as your readers are awase, came on at an evening sitting. The House, after being busily occupied five hours in Committee, adjourned from seven until nine. The Speaker came in punctually at that hour, looking as if he expected and hoped for a count out. By this time but very few members had not arrived, and there were only thirty-eight all told in the House. Immediately afterwards Mr. Burt, the workingman, who sits for Mapeth, and whose quiet, unassuming and courteous manners might be copied with profit by many so-called gentlemen in Parliament, came in and took his seat below the gangway. Dr. Tanner, on principle, as he would probably say, is always on the look out for a successful count. An Irish member who has particularly interested himself in the cause of the Uncovenanted men tried without success to persuade the Doctor not to call the Speaker's attention to the number in the House, but to give him his due, he kept his seat while heads were being counted. If Dr. Tanner had left the House after his motion, as he might have done, there would have been no opportunity this Session for Mr. King to plead the cause of his friends, as there were only just forty members present, including the Speaker himself. Shortly after Mr. King rose to move his resolution the number was increased, and all through the debate, which lasted several hours, there was a fair attendance. Mr. King made a clear and convincing speech, showing a thorough mastery of the subject in all its details. He was listened to with great attention although he spoke for an hour and a half, and the facts he laid before the House made a great impression on the members. Until Sir John Gorst spoke the feeling of the House was decidedly with Mr. King. The Under-Secretary made a clever special pleading kind of speech, and as there was nobody ready at the moment to answer in detail the fallacies which he indulged in, he won over to his side quite a considerable number of members who had promised to vote for the motion. It is a pity that Mr. Bradlaugh was not afforded an opportunity of speaking. The junior member for Northampton has always shown considerable interest in the cause of the Uncovenanted officials, and he was quite prepared to speak. I saw him rise two or three times, but he failed to catch the Speaker's eye. Mr. Provand, one of the members for Glasgow, and a merchant engaged in the Eastern trade, also, I believe, intended speaking on the same side if there had been time. The feeling among the Uncovenanted men in this country is strongly in favour of the agitation being continued, notwithstanding the result of Friday night's division, and a circular is going out to India by this mail inviting an expression of opinion from the Service generally as to the course to be taken. In the event of combined action next year it is suggested that every member of the Service in India without exception should sign a fresh petition to Parliament in time to be presented by Mr. King next Session. But even more important than this is the desirability, as I pointed out last week, of bringing pressure to bear on M. P.'s. In reference to this subject the circular makes the following pertinent observations:—"The experience that has been obtained cannot but be useful; still there is one point that the Committee would urge most strongly on every European member of the Service. Each one has surely some friends and connections at home whom he can influence to take action. Each one probably either knows a Member of Parliament or has friends who do, and by that means can help to obtain the needful support in another debate and division. It is by votes our cause must be won, and every Uncovenanted officer ought to strain every nerve to secure them. Members of Parliament are one and all amenable to the voters' influence. Let the friend of our Service be implored to interview the different Members of Parliament, and to explain to them individually the gross injustice with which the Service has been and is treated." Better advice could not be given, and if the Uncovenanted officials are wise they will not be slow to act upon it.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The removal of the Elphinstone College from its former locality to its present situation is, I regret to say, a grave error on the part of the authorities. The new building may have its advantages, but those advantages are more than counterbalanced by a larger number of difficulties. Among the advantages may be mentioned the most prominent position that it occupies in a row of stately-looking and beautiful buildings; the near vicinity of the sea and some of the most pleasant places of recreation; the Apollo Bunder and the University Gardens would be no mean substitute for the Victoria Gardens. It may be added that the University Library would be better utilized by the students. But there is a fund of objections the other way. From a point of pure ostentation. The new building's situation may be called good; but apart from that consideration the old building had all the advantages on its side. It looked more like a temple of the goddess of learning by its stately tower, round wall, and spacious compound, than a royal palace. The white dhoturs hanging in a row near the dining-room of the students with the youthful anchorites wandering in a calm and serene evening scene in a spacious compound reminded me of the ancient *Ashrams* of the cities of antiquity. The temple of learning does not want royal magnificence of appearance, but it wants something impressive, something austere, and something reverential. The old building was a place of pilgrimage to youthful students, who were always struck with its sublime calmness and seclusiveness. Remote from town, it was remote from the temptations of youthful minds. Away from the commercial activity of the commercial capital of India, it had nothing about it to disturb the unsteady minds of the students. The old building and its rooms had their traditions which always served as a stimulant to the students. The new building, having the appearance of a hired temporary accommodation, is but a poor substitute for the old one.

Some are inclined to say that, from a sanitary point of view, the new building has got the advantage on its side; but any one who has entered the new building and marked the closeness of the atmosphere would not hesitate for a moment to vote for the old building. The Byculla Flats are improved, and the possibilities of the stench arising therefrom have considerably diminished.

Then in point of convenience the new building is totally deficient. No arrangement has yet been made for the resident students. The lecture halls are too large and noisy, and close. There are certain students who were unwilling to be resident students, and to hire rooms in Khotai *Chaul* and other adjacent buildings, at a very moderate rent, in the immediate neighbourhood of the old building. It would be impossible for them to obtain rooms at an equal distance from the new building even on payment of a higher rent, unless they are prepared to obtain some in the Esplanade Hotel.

Would Lord Reay and the authorities think of appointing some more suitable place than the present building, of which the front wing is useless on account of noise and closeness and the back wing on account of obscurity? Let the temple be erected on a less noisy, more ventilated, and more convenient place.—Yours, &c.,

July 3. AN OLD ELPHINSTONIAN.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Lord Wolseley retaining the appointment of Adjutant-General of the Forces for a further period of two years from July 28, that being the date at which under ordinary circumstances his tenure of the post would have ceased.

Brigadier-General W Galbraith, commanding the Sind District, whose appointment to the command of the Saugor District has been already announced, will take over charge from Brigadier-General East on the 30th instant.

An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captain Hughes-Hallett, 1st Battalion, and Captain Barlow, 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.

It has been decided to extend the tenure of office of Mr. Oliphant, Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India, until early in the trooping season of 1889.

Major Spencer, 1st Dragoon Guards, joins the regimental depot pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

Second-Lieutenant Hill, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, joins the 1st Battalion of his regiment pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

The following appointments have been made:—Second-Lieutenant H. A. H. Thompson, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, to the 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry as officiating Wing Officer on probation. Lieutenant Caldecott, supernumerary in the Corps of Guides, to be permanent Wing Officer in that regiment. Colonel French, 2nd Dragoon Guards, goes home in July on being placed on half-pay. Captain O'Bryen, 31st Punjab Infantry, is granted twelve months' leave to England.

The grant of compensation for dearness of food to hospital assistants on the Civil establishment, Bombay, under military rules has been abolished. The allowance was granted by the Bombay Government on the ground that it had always been drawn and that it was admissible to medical subordinates in military employ. As the orders reorganising the Subordinate Medical Service do not recognise the issue, and no special reason is known that would justify the continuance of the grant, orders have been issued for its discontinuance.

The Government of India cannot recognise the principle that extra work entailed by a campaign entitles an officer to any extra remuneration; and have decided that, as it is open to much doubt whether an officer proceeding on service with his regiment has not much harder work to perform than one remaining in India, the command allowance now given for the command of the Indian Depot shall cease, and that only an office allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem will in future be allowed to an officer commanding the depot of his own or any other regiment.

The Government of India have decided that the free conveyance from India of the baggage of officers in Burma, in excess of field service scale, shall cease.

It has recently been explained that the 90 days Burma leave was a boon intended to take the place of the 60 days' privilege leave to which an officer might be entitled, and should be considered in that light with regard to subsequent grants of privilege leave. Under this exposition the 90 days' accumulated privilege leave can only be again taken after 33 months at duty without privilege leave.

The accommodation allowance hitherto granted at the Presidency to clerks when on tour with the Commander-in-Chief in India has been abolished, and the following substituted:—

	Monthly.
Clerks on pay under Rs. 50	.. Rs. 20
,, on Rs. 50 and less than Rs. 100	.. ,, 25
,, on Rs. 100 and less than Rs. 300	.. ,, 40
,, on Rs. 300 and upwards	.. ,, 50

The present jhampan allowance has also been abolished, and, in lieu, a fixed sum of Rs. 18 will be granted to each clerk for the journey between Simla and Kalka and *vice versa*.

The conveyance of families of Army Head-Quarters staff and establishments to and from Calcutta at the public expense shall not be allowed unless the stay at Calcutta exceeds over four months. This rule will also apply to officers and clerks of the Army Head-Quarters travelling from Poona to Bombay.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Sir Redvers Buller, visited Colchester on the 13th ult and presented the Durham Light Infantry with new colours. H. R. H. in making the presentation, spoke of his association with the regiment—the old 68th—at Dublin and in the Crimea, and mentioned their valiant conduct in India, at the Alma, at Inkerman, and in the Zulu war. Their old commander, Lord William Paulet, had asked him to represent him on this occasion. These were the second colours he had presented to the regiment, the last time being in 1857, just before the regiment went to India. Colonel Crawford, commanding the Durham Regiment, thanked the Duke of Cam bridge for making the presentation. There were over 100 old officers of the regiment present.

By the death of General Frederick Darley-George, C.B., which occurred on the 2d inst. at his residence, 67, Brunswick-place, Brighton, aged 80, the Army has lost an officer who had seen much service in India. Entering the Army as ensign (by purchase) in 1825, General George served throughout the campaign in Scinde in 1842 and 1843 under Sir Charles Napier, and while serving with him was present at the destruction of Imaumghur in the desert, and also at the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, at which last he commanded the 22d Regiment, receiving for his gallant services a medal, the brevet of major, and the appointment of C.B. The deceased general served also throughout the campaign in the Southern Mahratta Country and in the Southern Concan in 1844 and 1845, and commanded a corps of detachments at the taking of the Petahs on the northern fronts of Panulla and Pownghur, and was, present at the investment and capture of both those forts, being in command of the left flank post. He served again during the operations against the forts Mannahur and Munsontosh in the Southern Concan, and commanded the left wing of the 22d Regiment, and afterwards commanded the field brigade at Kolapore. His commissions bore date—lieutenant (purchased), 1827; captain (purchased), 1833; brevet major, 1849; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 1853; colonel, 1854; lieutenant-colonel, 1858; major-general, 1866; lieutenant-general, 1874; and general, 1877. He was created C.B. in 1843, and married a daughter of Mr. J. Farlem. of Blackheath.

AN AGRICULTURAL DEGREE.

The subjoined petition, praying for the institution of an agricultural degree, was presented to H. E. Governor at his recent visit to the College of Science, at Poona, in company with H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda:—

We, the students of the Agricultural Class of the College of Science, Poona, humbly beg to approach your Excellency, and offer our hearty welcome on this occasion of your Excellency's second visit to this College, which has been doing a most useful work in this part of India. During the short period of your Excellency's administration in these provinces, education has received an impetus in all its various branches, which, we hope, will bear important results in the future, not the least remarkable of which is the promotion of technical education, which has been found a sad and serious want in this country, and for which your Excellency has taken early steps to improve and consolidate. We feel, therefore, peculiar pleasure in approaching your Excellency at the present moment as the student of the Agricultural Department, and submitting for your Excellency's favourable consideration what is a simple prayer of ours. We are getting a sound and practical instruction in all the branches of agriculture under our able and distinguished Principal, Dr. T. Cook, Professors S. Cook and James Scorgie and Mr. G. M. Woodrow. Your Excellency is fully aware that this country is mainly agricultural; in fact, two-thirds of the population are dependent on land alone, hence the supply is not equal to the want. The classes besides do not present sufficient attraction to graduates and others who have received a sound and liberal education. We, therefore, earnestly beg your Excellency to take steps, and have an agricultural degree instituted in the University, so that these classes may be more attractive, and draw men of worth and usefulness. Sometime previously, when the same question was mooted by the revered Principal of this College, your Excellency had to defer the question to another occasion for financial difficulties. We are fully confident that your Excellency's interests in all matters educational will now enable your Excellency to grant our humble prayer, for which act of kindness we are duly to pray.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	22 21	21 80	21 98	20 36
July 2, Monday	...	...	...	1 2
,, 3, Tuesday	0 8	0 21	0 15	...
Total..	22 29	22 1	22 13	21 38
Total corresponding date of last year ...	30 88	30 7	27 50	24 83

SHAKESPEARE OR BACON?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As I shall appear in the following as a Baconian, before I advance my own arguments, I wish to comment upon the paper on "Baconiana" read by Mr. Holland before the Shakespearian Society. Mr. Holland and the chairman of the meeting, before whom he read his paper, have not acted otherwise than might be expected from persons in a delicate position like theirs. The Shakespearian Society is but doing its duty by defending its views. It consains among its members most thorough students of the Shakespearian plays; and they are best qualified to confirm the doubt that is gaining a stronger and stronger hold on the minds of people. But unfortunately the love of truth, which must actuate every cultivated mind, cannot break the spell prejudices exercise on their minds. Consequently, we must rest satisfied with the arguments that occur to us.

Leaving the vexed question of the cryptograph theory, I have examined the other arguments urged by Mr. Holland. He supported one of his arguments by quoting the opinion of Dean Church contained fully in this sentence:—"But that he (Bacon) wanted the sense of poetic fitness and melody, he might almost be supposed with his reach and play of thought to be capable of writing Shakespeare's plays." In Mr. Holland's opinion another point in Bacon's qualifications, which incapacitated him for writing plays, was his want of the feeling of love, according to Kunho Fischer. Evidently, the evidence on which Dean Church and Fischer based their opinions was drawn from his writings; but are these inferences logical? Can a man, who may be supposed not to know of Milton's poems, say from a perusal of his prose tracts that his style or thoughts in them prove him to be a poet likewise? Or to take another example, if a man, who had not heard Wordsworth's name, were to be shown the extracts from Dorothy Wordsworth's most charming journal, and the poems of her brother suggested by them, would he not say that to the same hand belonged both the compositions? To judge of all the mental powers and literary capacities of an author from his writings, and particularly of a genius of Bacon's exceptional mightiness and "universality" (Professor Fowler's epithet) is erroneous and unreasonable. It is only in his essays that Bacon has spoken upon love; and from this one piece of evidence, perhaps, tacked to some opinion grounded on his philosophical writings, Kunho Fischer makes this inference that Bacon wanted the poetic sentiment of love! This sort of reasoning might do to support evidence, but never to form it. Mr. Holland said that had Bacon been known to be a dramatist, there were instances of like cases to prove that he would not have lost the chances of advancement. True; but Bacon did not wish to rise as a statesman. In his own line of law he longed to ascend. Would not a dramatist look ridiculous in the eyes of other people were he to wear the serious airs of a lawyer, Lord Chancellor, or philosopher? The same arguments which showed the invalidity of the opinion that Bacon wanted the sense of poetic fitness rebut the statement that he could have had no dramatic wit. It does not help one party or the other to run down or extol Shakespeare for the support of their respective opinions; and I am not for following precedence on this point. The chairman of the meeting, who spoke after Mr. Holland, said that the study of Shakespeare's plays in the chronological order of their production showed to any person how his skill and power developed with time and practice. Can this be an argument in favour of Shakespeare alone? Could not Bacon, or indeed any man, improve with practice? Are the early Shakespearian plays such that they could not reflect any honour on the pen of a Bacon? So much by way of clearing the ground for my own arguments.

History informs us that the greatest geniuses of ancient or modern times wrote their most famous and enduring works after years of study or meditation. We know the full history of the "Paradise Lost" from the time of its conception to that of its actual birth. Milton firmly believed that "joined with the strong propensity of nature, labour and intent study" were necessary for "leaving something so written to after times, as they should not willingly let it die." Now, if we suppose Shakespeare to be the real author of the disputed plays, then he certainly was a much greater genius than Milton. But if a lesser genius, Milton, required "intent study" for "Paradise Lost," should not a greater genius require it for a greater work? If every man of genius could instinctively become an author, no age would have passed in the history of the world without seeing a host of Napoleons and Julius Cæsars "turned loose to scourge mankind." Would Gray have been considered in his right senses when he sang in "immortal verse" "such as the meeting soul does pierce," that

> Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
> Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
> Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
> Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre.

After obtaining a little education in the grammar-school, we do not hear of Shakespeare having applied himself to his studies. He came to London a poor man; and since he had to work for his livelihood during the early years of his stay in London, how could he have found time for study, the indispensable preliminary to authorship, or for adapting and writing plays? On the contrary, we are told by a high authority, Mr. S. Brooke, that "he left Stratford about 1586-87 and came to London at the age of

science and philosophy mainly by freeing man's intellects from the base bondage of authority, and by invigorating and inciting them; in short, by showing to mankind the true path to "fruit," and even leading them a little along it. He never claimed to be a scientific discoverer, but in his language "he took upon him to ring a bell and summon other wits together."

R. K.

FEES AT A CHARITABLE HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Here is an extraordinary alteration in the Government rules for the guidance of the Medical Officers attached to the Ahmedabad Hospital. Since the hospital was established in this great city, people had free access to it. They always got their medicines free, as well as consultation, but from the 15th instant they have ruled that everybody, visiting the hospital for the purpose of examination, should pay a fee of eight annas, and three annas extra for medicine should the patient need any, and to be repeated each time the medicine was required. If the patient calls again, he is charged another examination fee. Now, Mr. Editor, is this not a crying shame to levy fees in what is called purely a charitable hospital, and has been so for upwards of thirty years?

A PATIENT.

Ahmedabad, July 3.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N steamer Byculla, Captain J B Mackay, from Moulmein, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, laiden with timber.

THE s.s Virginia, 1,515 tons, Captain G Dixon, cleared outwards yesterday for Port Said, laden with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Asama, 2,449 tons, Captain T Newell, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs and Mr J Hill, and Mrs and Mr Geo. Eales and three children.

THE s.s. Atrato, 2,066 tons, Captain J R Gordon, arrived in Bombay on Monday evening from Antwerp (May 17) *via* London (June 30) and Karachi, laden with glassware and general cargo, and Mr K B Sheik Hoosein, and servant, as passengers, from the last port.

THE B I S N steamer Purulia, Captain J Robertson, from Busreh and the Persian Gulf ports *via* Karachi, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, laden and with the following passengers:—Lieut C W Schneider, Messrs J S Marshall, C N Patell, four friends and a child and Amed Khan, and 69 deck, including a few European and Native Military details.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
Thibet	1671	Atkinson	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Ganges	2148	E. Stewart	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	F	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Forbes	1590	R. G. Taitt	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Nareuta	986	C. Dasanalas	Q	O. Vem Haffer.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Elton	1708	Campbell	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Robt. Harrowing	1395	A. Hughson	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Virginia	1515	J. Dixon	5	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ D Balduino	3014	G. A. Rocco	6	F. Bozzoni
„ Akbar	1445	G. Baldwin	7	H. Kasim & Co.
„ Kirby Hall	1759	G. D. Pearse	8	E. Bates & Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie.
„ Stura	1416	T. Caboara	10	F. Bozzoni
„ Methley Hall	2241	A. Buck	13	E. Bates & Co.
„ P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	15	V. Ebram.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
2	Atrato (s)	Gordon	Antwerp & London via Karachi.
3	Purulia (s)	Robertson	Busrah, June 20.
	Byculla (s)	Mackay	Moulmein, June 17.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	Asama (s)	Newell	Marseilles.
4	Virginia (s)	Dixon	Port Said.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ganges, for London, &c.
„ Avoca, for Zanzibar.
„ Atrato, for Antwerp.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 1.

Rich, Lieut, Madras, Comt Dept, from leave, from England.
Baker, Lt, Bombay, 2nd P W O Grenadiers, on duty, from Poona.
Dyson, Surgeon, P W O Grenadiers, on duty, from Poona.
Lowther, Lieut, 21st Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Poona.
Thomson, Lieut, 28th Bombay Pioneers, on duty, from Poona.
Kelawala, Surgeon, Madras, on duty, from Bangalore.
Mackenzie, Lieut, Bengal, 4th Rifle Brigade, off leave, from England.
Hillyard, Major, 4th Bengal Rifle Brigade, off leave, from England.
White, Major-Genl, Bengal, from leave, from England.
Sprague, Captain, Bengal, D A A and Q M G, from, leave, from England.
Willis, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, from sick leave, from England.
Lawrence, Lieut, 17th Royal Lancers, Bengal, from leave, from England.
Warner, Lieut., 17th Bengal, Lancers, from leave, from England.
Campbell, Capt, Bengal, The King's Regt, on promotion, from England.
Hayman, Surgeon, Bombay, Medical Staff, on duty, from Burma.
Birrell, Surgeon, Bombay, from privilege leave, from England.
MacMahon, Capt, Bombay, D. A. Q. M. G., from England.
De Lisle, Lieut, Durham L. I., on duty, from Poona.
Westropp, 2nd Lt., Bombay, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Retallick, Captain, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, on furlough, from Rawal Pindi.

JULY 2.

Stead, Lt-Col, 11th Bengal Infantry, on furlough, from Fyzabad.
Steel, Lt. Col., Bengal, R. E., on leave, from Central Provinces.

JULY 3.

Davidson, Captain, Bengal, R. E., on privilege leave, from Lucknow.
Schneider, Lieut., 1st Bombay Lancers, on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 2.

Mackenzie, Lt, Rifle Brigade, from leave, to Dinapore.
Hillyard, Major, Bengal, to join, to Dinapore.
White, Major-Genl, Bengal, from leave, to Mandalay.
Sprague, Captain, Bengal, from leave, to Mandalay.

JULY 3.

Stead, Lt, Col, 11th Bengal Infanty, on furlough, to England.
De Lisle, Lieut, Durham L I, from duty, to Poona.
Westropp, 2nd Lt, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, to Poona.
Davidson, Captain, R E, on leave, to England.
Wilbraham, Taylor, Major, Burma Rifle Brigade, on retirement, to England.
Steel, Lt Col, R E, on special leave, to England.
Retallick, Captain, 45th Bengal Infantry, on furlough, to Europe.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of this society took place on Monday last, and was largely attended. Dr. D. Macdonald presided.

The following new members were elected:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, Mr. Ameeroodin Tyebjee, Captain E. R. Shopland, Mr. W. S. Hexton, Mr. O. Myer, Mr. W. H. Trail, Mr. John Trail, Mr. W. S. Millard, Mr. W. H. W. Searle, Mr. W. L. Cameron, C.E., Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Lieutenant B. Whitehouse, R.N., Dr. I. B. Lyon, and Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions:—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING MAY AND JUNE.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
Nests and Eggs of the Edible Nests Swift.	Collocalia linchu	Lieut B Whitehouse, RN
1 Cat's Head(mounted).	Felis chaus	Mr E L Cappel, CS
1 Snake (alive)	Lycodon aulicus	Mr W W Squire, CE
1 Jackal's Skull	Canis aureus	Mr R P Strong
1 Otter's Skull	Lutra nair.	Do.
1 Crocodile (alive)	Crocodilus palustris.	Mr A Breul
1 Scorpion, with young		Capt Dixon
4 Bats (alive)	Megaderma lyra	Mr L H Butcher
Horns of the brow antlored Deer.	Rucervus eidu	Dr Henderson
A collection of Snakes.	From Burma	Do.
Trap-door Spider's Nest.	Do.	Do.
4 live Fish in a glass bowl.		Mr Cowasjee D Furdoonjee
65 specimens of Rock.	Found while excavating the Victoria Dock, Bombay.	Mr. J Fleming, CIE
4 Eggs	Platincola caprata	Lieut H E Barnes
1 Porcupines Skull	Hystrix lencura	Mr E L Cappel, CS
1 Indian Monitor	5 feet in length	Mr M C Turner
A quantity of Coral.		Do.
16 Crocodile's Eggs.	Crocodilus Palustris	Mr S Tomlinson
Corals and shells	From the Red Sea	Mrs Briscoe
Nest of the Purple Honey sucker.	Clunyris zaylonica	Mr H F Hatch
1 Snake	Passerita Mycterisane	Mr H W Barrow
1 Gecko	With two Tails	Mr S Cooke
1 Pied Crested Cuchoo (alive)	Coccesyster Melonoiendos	Mr W J Essai
1 Crow	Struck by Lightning	Mr W Shipp
A quantity of Stalactites and Stalagmites.	From Poona	Do.
1 Snake	Trimeresures Strigatus,	Mr E M Slater
1 Large Honey Com	From Broad	Mr Vishbhooo a n Atmaram
Head of Nilgiri Wild Goat	Capra Hylocrius	Mr E M slater
Corals	From Persian Gulf	Capt W Morrison, R N
1 Tortoise (alive)	Testudo Elegans	Mr Krishnarao B Navalkao
1 Linx (alive)	Felis Caracal	Capt F D Alexander
1 Panther Cub (alive)	Felis Pardus	Lieut A F Pinhey
1 Hyæna Skin	Hyæna Striata	Mr E Von Hunelman
1 Indian Monitor (alive)	Varanus Dracena	Capt R C Dixon
2 Disards	Calotes Rouxii	Rev F Dreckmann, S J
2 Rats	(?) Sp	Do.
Eggs of	Crested Black Bunting	Mr J Parker.
Do.	White Checked crested Bulbul.	Do
Do.	Crimson Winged Laughing Thrush.	Do
1 Rose Ringed Parraquet.		Serg Major Webb
1 Aviary		Dr Langley
Edible Birds Nests.	Collocalia Unicolar	Mr C K Brendon
1 Cobra (alive)	Naga Tripudians.	Mr G Carstensen
1 Black Headed Cuckoo Shrike.	VoloccivoraSkysii	Capt Becher, RA
Fore-arm of Lion	from Gujerath	Mr Ameeroodin Tyebji Dr da Gama
1 Paradise Flycatcher.		
1 Lizard	Chiamela lineata	Mr J E Wilberbore
1 Pair SamburHorns	abnormal	Mr W Lee Kirby
1 Nilgiri Goati Head	Capra hylocrius	Dr A. C Gaye
1 Indian Monitor (alive).	Varanus dracena	Mr W Holland
A quanity of Sarvæ.	Psyllidesp	Mr Ricketts
1 Flying Lizard	Draco dussumieri.	Mr T R D Bell
1 Snake	Cynopnis Malabaricus.	Mr T R D Bell
5 Bird Eating Spiders.	Mygale	Mr H S Wise
3 Snakes	from Canara	Mr H S Wise

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY MAY AND JUNE.

Title of Book.	Presented by
Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery, Vol. IX., No. 2	By Exchange.
Proceedings of the Zoological Society 1886, Part 4, 1887, Part 1	Mr. Jas. Murray.
Large Game Shooting in Thibet, Himalayas, and N. India, (Kinloch)	Mr. C. B. Lynch.
Nature, Vols. I, II, and III	Rev. A. G. Kane.
British Association Report, 1881	Do.
Fertilization of Orchids, Darwin	Do.
The Aquarian Naturalist, (Rymer Jones)	Mr.G. Ormiston, C.E.
Bulletin of the California Academy of Science, No. 7	By Exchange.
Evolution without Natural Section, (Dixon)	Capt. Becher, R.A.
Wheat and Rice Weevils in India, (Cotes)	From the Author.
Introduction of Insecicides into India, (Cotes)	Do.
List of the Butterflies of Khordo in Orissa	Mr. W. C. Taylor.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

The honorary secretary stated that he had heard recently from Mr. Robert Roughton, of Poona, with respect to the collection of hymenopterous insects (ants, bees, wasps, &c.) which that gentleman had for some years past been making for the society. The collection now consisted of 489 species, but as the majority of these had been caught in the neighbourhood of Poona, the supply was nearly exhausted in that part of the country. The assistance of every member of the society was earnestly solicited in order that this very valuable collection might be increased. Mr. Wroughton was now trying to work out the "life history" of the different species, and was consequently in want of the nests of all sorts of the hymenoptera. The females of some wasps were unknown, and as many of the hymenoptera were supposed to be parasitic on one another, discoveries could only be made by breeding and rearing. "Mudballs" of all sorts so common on the walls of bath-rooms and verandahs, bits of rotten sticks hollowed out and closed up, "brown paper" nests, &c. should all be carefully collected, and sent to Mr. R. Wroughton, Forest Officer, Poona. The best way of transmitting specimens was to send them packed in dry sawdust, but each nest should be sent in a separate box.

EXHIBITS.

Mr. E. L. Barton exhibited 3 tigers' heads and one bear's head recently mounted by him for members of the society, all of which were greatly admired.

Mr. John Wallace, C. E., also exhibited a new description of camp bed which he has recently invented. It appeared to possess the two essentials, *strength* and *lightness*, and when doubled up in a canvas bag with mosquitto curtains, poles, &c., complete weighed only 16lbs.

THE PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

The following letters, written by the honorary secretary to the Collector of Bombay and to the Municipal Commissioner, were laid before the meeting:—

6, Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th June, 1888.

From the honorary secretary, Bombay Natural History Society, to the Collector of Bombay, Bombay.

SIR,—(1.) I have been requested by the committee of the Bombay Natural History Society to ask you whether the Government of Bombay would be disposed to assist the society in forming a zoological collection and aquarium, by placing at its disposal a piece of land, free of rent and taxes for that special purpose.

(2.) The principal reasons, which have induced the committee to make the above request, are the following:—

I. The number of valuable and interesting specimens which are constantly being offered to the society by its members from all parts of the country, but which owing to want of accommodation, the committee are unable to accept.

II. The great interest which the inhabitants of this country take in such collections, and the importance of imparting a more accurate knowledge regarding the fauna of India and adjacent countries, regarding which the ignorance of the people is so great.

III. The desire on the part of the committee of this society to facilitate and promote scientific investigation regarding the habits of tropical animals, birds, and fishes, kept under favourable conditions for observation.

IV. The importance of increasing and improving the supply of fish (both fresh and salt water) and other important articles of food.

V. The necessity of encouraging the acclimatization and domestication of various birds and animals, and the importance of improving the indigeneous breeds of cattle and farm-stock in this country.

3. The few specimens of animals at present kept at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, are not in a satisfactory condition, but in the opinion of the committee the Municipality cannot be expected to incur any considerable expenditure in maintaining a zoological collection at the cost of the ratepayers.

4. The Bombay Natural History Society, although it was started only in 1883, is a flourishing and growing institution, with 420 members, and the committee are confident that if Government will grant them a suitable site, they will be able, in a few years time, to form a zoological collection, which, besides being a credit to the city, will become an important educational factor amongst the more intelligent part of the native community.

5. The committee count on the support of the Municipality of Bombay in carrying out its project, and would be prepared, in return, to enter into an agreement for the benefit of the poorer ratepayers, never to charge more than one anna entrance fee for adults, and ½ anna for children *on all recognised public native holidays*.

(6). The site, which, in the opinion of the committee, is the best suited for the purpose of a zoological garden and aquarium, is the Chowpaty cliff, extending from the footpath leading up the hill, on the right (formed by the main water pipe) to the Siri Road on the left, including the vacant land at the foot of the hill. This land appears to be of little value for building purposes, but owing to its being protected from the strong sea winds, and being at the same time close to Back Bay, it possesses the particular advantages for a zoological collection and for the erection of fresh and salt water aquaria, which the committee consider to be of so much importance.

(7). The society would also be glad if Government would allow them to rent the two bungalows which stand on the piece of land in question facing the old Chowpatty Road.

(8.) I enclose a rough sketch of the ground which the society desire (marked with blue lines on the plan), and attach a list of the present office-bearers and managing committee.—I have, &c.,

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary.

H. E. Lord Reay, G.C.I.E., L.L.D., President, Managing Committee: Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, (Vice President,) Dr. D. MacDonald, (Vice President), Dr. G. A. Maconachie, (Vice President), Colonel C. Swinhoe, Rev. F. Dreckmann, S. J., Dr. T. S. Weir, Dr. Kirtikar, Mr. J. H. Steel, A.V.D., Mr. G. W. Vidal, C.S.; Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S., Dr. Edith Pechey, Major W. S. Bisset, R.E., Lieut. H. E. Barnes, Mr. J. C. Anderson, Mr. E. L. Barton; Mr. A. Leslie, honorary treasurer; Mr. H. M. Phipson, honorary secretary.

6, Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th June.

From the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Natural History Society, to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Sir,—I have been requested by the committee of the Bombay Natural History Society to send you the enclosed copy of a letter, dated to-day, which I have addressed to the Collector of Bombay on the subject of a site for a proposed Zoological Garden in Bombay.

The committee are about to lay before the members of the Bombay Natural History Society some definite proposals, but before doing so they would like to know to what extent the Municipality would be disposed to co-operate with them in carrying out so desirable a project.

I am instructed to say that if the Municipality would agree to hand over to this society (in the event of their obtaining the site) the specimens now kept in the Victoria Gardens, with the cages, building materials, &c., and to make an annual contribution of a sum equal to the amount now spent in maintaining the animals, the committee of the society would, in return, propose that, for the benefit of the poorer ratepayers, the society should bind itself never to charge more than 1 anna for adults, and ½ anna for children, as an entrance fee into its garden *on all recognised native public holidays*.

You will observe that the site which the committee hope to obtain, and which they consider to be most suitable for Zoological Gardens and Aquaria, is the piece of vacant land at Chowpatty, and the ground which extends up the side of the hill to the edge of the cliff. The narrow piece of ornamental land between the road, and the edge of the cliff, would not be required, and the society would engage not to obscure the view in any way from the road.—I have, &c.,

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary.

The honorary secretary stated that the matter was receiving the consideration of the Town Council, but that the members of that body did not seem to realise quite all that was implied by a Zoological Garden, and what the cost of its maintenance would be. The few animals at present in the Victoria Gardens did not constitute a zoological collection, and the manner in which those specimens were kept was a disgrace to humanity.

The Bombay Natural History Society was ready to take up the matter, provided a suitable site could be obtained. The leading members of the Municipality, who had travelled and knew what had been done in other places, were anxious to see the animals placed in well constructed cages and properly looked after. They were also anxious that the ratepayers should be relieved of the cost of maintaining the animals as soon as possible. This, however, could not be done as they seemed to think in 24 hours. It would take several years to make a pretty garden on the piece of land which the society had asked Government to place at their disposal. The ground would have to be drained, fenced in, and planted before it could be made sufficiently attractive to become self-supporting. The cost of all these would be considerable, but if the Municipality would make a contribution towards the cost of the maintaining the animals, *while the garden was being laid out, say for three years*, he, Mr. Phipson, was convinced that the enterprise would be a success.

PROPOSED GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

AT the Westminster Town-hall, Caxton-street, on Monday, the 11th June, a meeting was held under the auspices of the East India Association, when a paper was read by Mr. L. C. Probyn propounding a scheme for establishing a gold standard for India. The chair was occupied by Sir E. Drummond.

Mr. Probyn began by alluding at some length to the well-known inconveniences arising from the monetary standard of India being different from that of the United Kingdom and some other countries. He urged especially that the people of India are suffering a serious and increasing loss by receiving and hoarding a metal which they are taking in ignorance of its falling value in the markets of the world. Its value in India was, he said, kept up fictitiously by its being coined by the Government, by its being still recognized as the standard of the country, and by its being used for ornaments and hoarding. But its value in the world generally had fallen, and was still falling. Sooner or later the people must find out the mistake they had made in hoarding silver. Mr. Probyn then went on to describe the remedy which he proposed. He explained the difference between the monetary standard and the currency of a country, pointing out that the two terms are sometimes used indiscriminately, because the standard and currency often, though, of course, not necessarily, go together. If, for instance, an Act were passed by Parliament discontinuing the coinage of sovereigns and half-sovereigns, and merely leaving £2 and £5 gold pieces, ignorant people might say at first that we had altered our standard. But, as a matter of fact, if provision were made requiring the Mint or some other institution to give to all comers silver in exchange for £2 pieces, and £2 pieces in exchange for silver, there would be no difference whatever either in our home standard of value or in our foreign exchanges. As the sovereigns and half sovereigns gradually disappeared from circulation there would be a demand for additional silver coins to take their places. In like manner there might be no gold coins at all, but bars of gold worth £7,500 each, the limit of the obligation of the Bank to pay its notes in gold being raised to the same level. £5 banknotes would then be as good as they ever were, but no one would be entitled to demand payment for notes in gold unless he brought £7,500 worth of banknotes. The practical objections which could be advanced against such a scheme for England might be insuperable, but the standard would remain exactly as it is at present. This, however, was the scheme which he proposed for India, believing that it could be introduced with a *minimum* of change in the existing currency arrangements of the country. Gold bars each containing 40lbs. 1oz. 10dwts. 20 grains of gold 11-12ths fine, and corresponding, therefore, exactly to 1,875 sovereigns, would be made, and four, representing in value £7,500, would be legal tender for 100,000 or one lakh of rupees. Four of these bars, linked together, would then be the basis of the Indian standard of value, just as the sovereign is at present the basis of the British standard. Any one who brought sufficient gold for the purpose would be entitled to have it made, subject to a small charge to cover the cost of melting and refining, into four of these bars, or would receive in exchange for his gold a note for 100,000 rupees payable at the option of the holder either in silver rupees or gold bars. The currency offices and all the treasuries in India would be allowed, under suitable arrangements with the assay offices, to receive gold in quantities of two ounces and upwards, giving in exchange, subject to a small charge to cover the cost of melting and refining silver rupees and currency notes at the rate of one rupee for every 8·475 grains of pure gold, or, in other words, one rupee for 1s 6d. The Indian mints would be closed for all coinage except on Government account, but the public by bringing gold could put the Government in motion, and the total amount coined would thus depend on the wants and action of the public. Government rupees and currency notes secured on them as at present would continue to be full legal tender and the ordinary current money of the country. For a time it would not be possible to secure the exchange of 100,000 rupees into their gold equivalent. The only full standard money would be the gold bars and the one-lakh notes, but gradually, as the currency reserve came to be held in gold, the currency notes, being based more and more on gold, and less and less on silver, would approach the conditions of full standard money. Meanwhile the currency notes, other than the one-lakh notes, would be promises to pay in rupees, and the rupees themselves would be only tokens. Mr. Probyn observed that the rupee need not necessarily be taken at 1s. 6d., and that modifications could easily be made in the details of his plan, and then went on to defend his proposal against various objections that might be brought against it, remarking that, though arrived at by an entirely independent process of reasoning, his scheme was in its ends in complete harmony with a suggestion made by Lord Sherbrooke in 1879. It was outside the subject of the paper to discuss what effect the adoption of a gold standard by India would have on the value of gold in the world.

India, he thought, should take care of itself, and the matter should be regarded by the Indian Minister entirely from an Indian point of view. After alluding to other proposals tending to produce the same result as his own, but, as he contended, by less effective means, he concluded by saying that his scheme could be carried out by India without any extraneous aid, without any consultation with foreign Powers.

A discussion followed.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN REUNION.

THERE was a considerable gathering, three weeks ago, in Exeter-hall, when an Anglo-Indian reunion, which had been arranged by the directors of the Anglo-Indian Evangelization Society, was held. After a breakfast had been served,

The Earl of Northbrook, who presided, called upon the Rev. J. Fordyce for a statement, and that gentleman, in referring to the work of the Anglo-Indian Evangelization Society, remarked that its members were Catholic in the Protestant sense, and comprised a union of Protestant Churches. Members of the Church of England, Presbyterians, Baptists, and members of other communities worked together harmoniously because they were all Protestant and all evangelistic, avoiding extremes. The work of the society was purely evangelistical, and was going on with increasing success. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, who was received with cheers, remarked that he felt it would be best that those who had recently returned from India and could make statements as to the work of the society should do so as soon as possible. He had very gladly consented to take the chair at that breakfast in consequence of the invitation of Mr. Fordyce, whose good work he knew very well in India, but he could not confess to have had any previous connection with the society. He had read its report, however, and by the names of those who supported it he saw that all his old friends in India who were constant supporters of all that was good, both with regard to the English and to the natives in that country, were cordial supporters of that society. He saw that the object of the society was to bring from time to time, to the scattered English who were engaged in different employments far from the ordinary administration of any Christian community, the exhortations and services of the different Christian churches—of all Protestant Christian denominations. That must be an object which commended itself to every one. There were, as they all knew, differences of opinion as to the exact value and importance of missionary enterprise in India, but in regard to this particular branch of Christian work, he supposed there would be no one who would deny the immense value of the work which the society was carrying on. That breakfast was, he thought, a suitable commencement to the missionary conferences which were about to be held, because it was well that, while we were doing what we could for the development and wise organization of Christian missions in India and elsewhere, we should not forget our own country. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, it was, he thought, most suitable that the society, being one which included all denominations of Protestant Christianity in its work, should have its meeting just before the great missionary conference, the aim and intention of which were to bring together all the missionaries of Protestant Christian Churches, of whatever denominations they might be. He had himself always held that it was of the greatest possible value in India that the great religious difficulties, which, in the face of the vast heathen and Mahomedan populations in that country, were so striking, should make us forget and put on one side those comparatively minor distinctions which existed between the different branches of Protestant Christians in England, in Europe, and in the United States of America. Therefore he thought that any organization or society which brought all these together was especially deserving of the support of Christians in England. He believed the work to be a most important one, both with reference to the persons for whose benefit it was carried on and also in respect to the general welfare of that great Empire in which all Englishmen took such a deep interest. (Cheers.) It was of the utmost importance that every Englishman in India should understand that his individual conduct and character and the sincerity of his religious convictions had an influence far more than that which attended his own personal conduct—that he represented, in whatever part of India he might be, that nation to which, under the providence of God, the direction of the affairs of that enormous country had been confided. If he set an example of Christianity, of good conduct, of kindness and sympathy, to the natives of India with whom he was brought into contact, he was doing a great work in assisting the confidence of the natives of India in their rulers. Then, on the other hand, when his conduct, less now it was to be hoped than in old times, did not bear that scrutiny which it should bear it brought English rule in India into disfavour and contempt, and, moreover, gave an advantage to those who were opposing the spread of Christianity among the natives of India wherever the misconduct of Englishmen in any part of the country became, as it had done in some cases, a scandal to their fellow countrymen. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the work of the society in future years would have a greater and more powerful tendency to bring to the scattered communities of Englishmen throughout India a keen sense of their duties to themselves, their country, and their God, as well as to the natives of India with whom they were brought into contact. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles Bernard cordially supported the work of the society, and dwelt upon the fact that Burma, 700 miles long and 700 wide, had only six Government chaplains in the whole country.

Mr. S. Smith, M.P., said that as the results of a visit to India he was convinced of the great necessity which existed for keeping up a high standard of righteousness among our countrymen there. He much regretted the great amount of demoralization, which the drink traffic was causing in India.

Dr. Murray Mitchell and other speakers also addressed the meeting.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S RETURN.

ON the 13th instant the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne returned to Bowood, their seat in Wiltshire, after an absence of nearly five years, during which time his lordship was Governor-General of Canada.

Lord Lansdowne arrived at Chippenham from London by a midday train, and proceeded at once to the Town Hall, where he was presented with a congratulatory address. In reply he said that, after five years intimate association with the people of Canada and participation in the affairs of the Dominion, he came back with the deepest feeling of respect and regard for its people; with a feeling of the greatest admiration for the liberal institutions which had been conceded to that great dependency of the Empire, and with a profound belief in the importance of the part which it was destined to play in the history of the British race; and last, but not least, with a feeling of deep pride in the great Empire which was the heritage of the people of Wiltshire as well as the people of Canada.

With regard to his elevation to the Viceroyalty of India, he would say that he had at any rate one qualification for the post and that was a sense of the immense responsibility which rested upon the shoulders of those who were called upon to administer the affairs of a great dependency of the crown. He was under the impression that that responsibility was never much heavier than it was at the present time.

His lordship partook of a loving cup with the Mayor and Corporation and then proceeded to Calne, where he was also presented with an address by the Mayor and Corporation, after acknowledging which his lordship was entertained at a *dejeuner* by the Mayor, Mr. H. W. Harris.

On his arrival at Bowood he was presented with an address by the tenantry, and in reply said he would recall to their minds an incident which took place 12 months ago, when he was about to be made the subject of an attack in reference to his conduct as a landlord in another part of the United Kingdom. What he wished to recall was the fact that, when his tenants in Wiltshire, found that he was to be assailed they came forward and expressed publicly their conviction that as far as they and he were concerned they had no occasion to complain of the nature of their relations. That testimonial in regard to this incident from his Wiltshire tenants found its way into the American Press, and attracted a good deal of notice as well as favourable comment, and he was much touched by their kind recollections of him.

THE NEW FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

THE following List of Persons whose Tenders are accepted for the Four per cent. Loan of 1888, advertized in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary" of 2nd June 1888, was issued late last night:—

Agra Bank
Ardasir Pestonji Sethna
Ardasir Nowroji Daver
Balchand Tarachand
Bank of Bombay
Bhicaji Nowroji Pallonji
Byramji Jeejeebhoy
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Chunilal Motilal
Cowasji Byramji
Dorabji Hoshunji Gazder
Dipchand Nalchand
Dorabji Cowasji Daver
Dwarkadas Jivandas
Edalji Framji and Company
Edalji Nasarwanji Sethna
Eswardas Tribhowandas Pattaswalla
Framji, Sands and Company
Framji Ardasir Daver
Fardunji Framji Karaka
Govindram Dwarkadas
Grindlay, Groom and Company
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
John, Harry
Jamnadas Javerdas
Kalidas Lakhmichand and Company
Kanga, B. B.
Lakhmidas Damodardas
Madhavji Pitambar
Makanji Manekhchand
Mulji Pragji
New Oriental Bank Corporation
Nasarwanji Pestanji Dungaji
Ramdas Narotamdas
Ranchhoddas Tribhovandas
Rastamji Ardasir Daver
Ratanji Maneckji Ratnagar
Ratanji Pestonji Shroff
Sassoon, E. D., and Company
Sassoon, J. David, and Co
Shankarprasad Hariprasad Desai
Standard Life Assurance Company, Bombay
Tapidas Varjdas and Company
Tribhovandas Varjivandas
Vijbhukandas Atmaram

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE *World* in a leading article remarks:—

The Silver Question seems again to be attracting more general interest in the City, owing probably to the fall in the price of silver to a point which puts the financial position of India to a most severe test—so severe, indeed, that it renders the Indian Government virtually bankrupt. With deficits rapidly accumulating as at present at Bombay and Calcutta, and with taxes raised or re-imposed all round, there is practically but one fiscal resource left to the Indian Government—the re-imposition of protective duties on cotton goods. There is considerable probability that, before finally declaring themselves bankrupt, the Indian Government will adopt this measure; and we are rather curious to see how Lancashire will receive this fresh blow to her trade and commerce. So far as our information goes, the present margin of profit on Manchester business is not so wide that it can bear the imposition of any such further burden with stolid indifference. Of course, bimetallism affords an alternative to the impoverishment of Manchester; but its virtues can scarcely be tried until they are better understood and appreciated by the general community.

As an evidence of how slowly the doctrines of bimetallism are filtering down into the mines of business people, we may instance the childish ignorance of the subject displayed by some speakers at a meeting at the National Liberal Club on the 12th ult. The assembled audience first received from Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., one of those admirably lucid and absolutely convincing statements on the question of the double currency-staudard which we are accustomed to hear from him, and which have done so much service to the cause of bimetallism. A discussion which followed Mr. Smith's address was commenced by a very emphatic champion of gold, whose name, in very mercy to himself, we will not pillory in these columns. Well, what did this worthy advocate of the single gold standard declare? Simply that the bimetallic agitation was got up entirely by the silver-mine owners and shareholders! Surely it was almost tantamount to insulting a respectable gathering of average intellects to hint that such an infinitesimal interest as that of the owners and shareholders of silver-mines could influence public opinion on the silver question as it has been influenced, and carry the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider it. The same gentleman told us, moreover, that the value of gold and silver was determined by natural causes, and had he been a logician he would have continued that therefore the two metals could not be linked together. But not being a logician, he did not deny that they could be linked together, or that a ratio of value could be established, but maintained that it would be positively "wicked," to join them in currency partnership! Of course, nonsense like this is only worth repeating inasmuch as it indicates to what depths of absurdity the absolute ignorance of very respectable and otherwise educated people on the question of the double standard will occasionally drag them. Even the chairman of the meeting we allude to had to ask the lecturer by what means he proposed to make the two metals interchangeable at a fixed ratio, as if "free coinage" had never before been mentioned in the world!

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(Extract from an article in "The Fountain.")

THE other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garrat does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective, than theirs. Mr. Garrat is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think, however, that such a man ought to be better known. He is an enthusiast, albeit, a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tires of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agents he will give you two very good reasons; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garratt converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garratt held behind me one of his magnetic bends, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing—and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garratt infuses into and sends right through the system of his patient producing the most astonishing and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been and may be used with success; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painful irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerve as a conducting medium. Mr. Garrat does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicine but can be used in conjunction with them without at all affecting or being effected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicine will not touch. Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden and, to all appearance, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to

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Frankfort Sausages	„ .. „ 1 4
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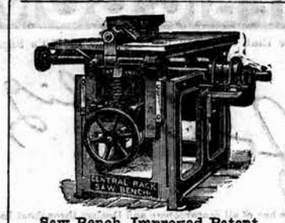

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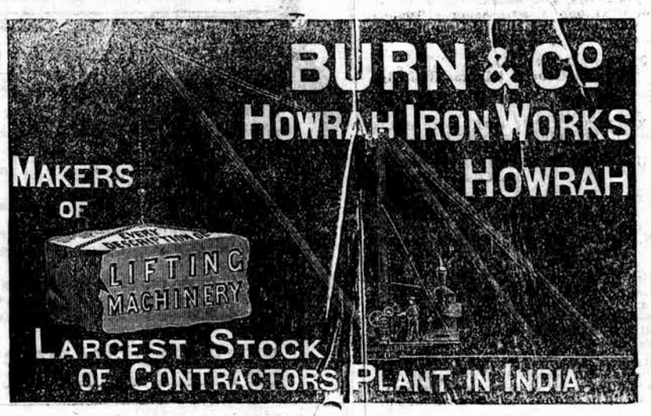

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CHAPTER II.

CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—isitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills; Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.

MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.

AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.

BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—rope Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The mother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardine Points—E it Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.

Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbrock—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.

HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Ecclesia—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khan dalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.

BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sagargad—Kolabe Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Pronge—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.

ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELEPHANTA—Cæsaces Maximes—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephants—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.

THOMAS CORYAT—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 161 Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire for Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.

A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.

A COIN—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—In dia 18in in Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancien Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett, Ganga Persad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie of Blednoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod—Mr Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahmud Canal—The National Party.

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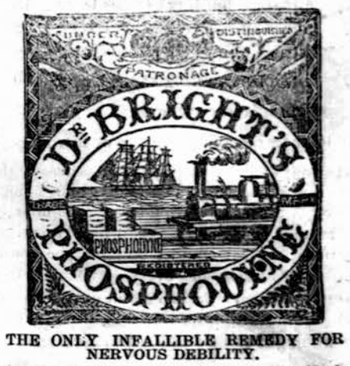

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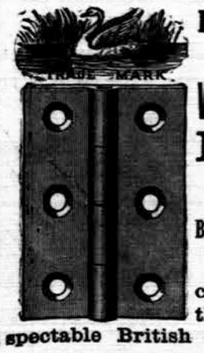

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Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. — W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. — H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"'COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR,'" now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc"cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"'HENRY'S THILUM.'"—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"'JVARA-HARI,' or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"'HIPPACEA,' OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car"poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over"whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish"ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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43, King William Street, London, E.C.

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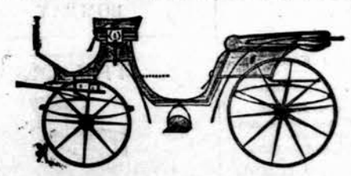

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